The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7607. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS MR. LANDERS BY THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS—THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS PARING DOWN SALARIES—MR. HEWITT AND THE RETIRED CIRCULATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Some of the Democratic leaders to-day tried to induce Mr. Landers to reconsider his purpose to introduce in the Democratic caucus to-morrow night his resolution declaring for the repeal of the Specie Resumption act. Landers sincerely believes that the carrying out of his financial notions will revive our prostrate industries and quicken trade and commerce, and says he will not agree to sacrifice his sense of duty to an expediency demanded not by the Democratic party, but by a few ambitious leaders of that party. He is firm in his determination to introduce the resolution to the caucus, and says he believes at least one hundred and twenty of the one hundred and seventy-two Democratic members will vote to sustain his resolution. Mr. Landers thinks that in the event of a division among the Democrats upon the repeal of the specie resumption act, a sufficient number will unite with him to secure the repeal of that act. An effort will be made in the caucus to postpone action on Landers' proposition, and the superior tact of his opponents may succeed in making this effort successful.

The Committee on Appropriations to-day continued their labors upon the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive appropriation bill. The estimates for the office of the Secretary of the Treasury were gone through with. In addition to the general reduction in salaries and numerical strength, important changes were made in the number of chiefs of divisions. The Chief of Warrants and Appropriations, who is specifically provided for, was permitted to stand, but the seven other undesignated chiefs of divisions in the Secretary's office were reduced to four. Three Assistant Chiefs of Division and about twenty-five clerkships were abolished. An effort to reduce the number of char-women, each of whom receives $180 per year, was defeated through the effort of Mr. Holman.

Mr. Hewitt, of New-York, to-day introduced in the House a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information, the point of which inquiry does not plainly appear from the resolution itself. Under the Resumption Act of last winter various banks have surrendered their circulation to the aggregate amount of eighteen millions and upwards. The banks cannot of course return their own notes, which are scattered over the country, but instead deposit in the Treasury an amount of greenbacks equal to the circulation they desire to retire for the purpose of redeeming their notes as they come into the Redemption Bureau. Now, Mr. Hewitt's desire is to learn whether the $18,000,000 of greenbacks deposited for the retirement of bank notes are actually kept in the Treasury, and thus really contract the circulating medium to that extent, being given out only as the bank notes are redeemed; or whether these deposits of greenbacks have been simply credited and placed with the general funds and paid out as other moneys in the ordinary business of the department. Mr. Hewitt will undoubtedly learn that the law has been executed in this respect in letter and in spirit.

The circumstances attending the subpœna of E. P. Smith, lately the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to testify before the Committee on Indian Affairs, have been misstated, to Mr. Smith's annoyance and injury. It has even been reported that he was placed under arrest. He had been before the committee, in connection with inquiries into the Missouri River contracts, and had given all the information which that committee desired from him, and it is claimed they were fully satisfied with his statements. He desired to sail as early as possible for Africa, and the committee took pains to make his departure possible. When about to sail last week he was summoned in behalf of a contractor named Koontz, and not by the committee. He was compelled to surrender the tickets he had bought, and will suffer much delay and inconvenience. Whether Koontz expects to gain some important advantage from Mr. Smith's testimony, or whether the summons was made with a malicious purpose to annoy Mr. Smith and to cause delay, does not appear.

The Committee on Expenditures in the State Department to-day had before them a gentleman who was formerly Consul at Cadiz, and whose extensive travels, after resigning his Consulship, gave him opportunity of becoming acquainted with the operations of the American Consular system. He informed the committee that Congress should seek to improve the system by elevating the Consular office, which can only be done by selecting men of known qualifications and adaptability for those important offices, and paying them such salaries as will induce them to remain in the service. He expressed the conviction that the Government loses annually several million dollars through under-valuations, arising from the ignorance of Consuls. He thinks the present salaries paid entirely too small to induce competent men to attach themselves to the Consular service, and recommends a judicious but liberal increase of salaries. All intelligent testimony thus far elicited by this committee in connection with the Consular service tends to show that the reduction of salaries in this service would be detrimental to the public interests. In view of the facts elicited by the testimony, it is extremely doubtful if the Committee on Appropriations can carry the reductions made in the Diplomatic and Consular bill.

THE BUSINESS OF CONGRESS.

THE DISTRICT 3:65 BONDS INTEREST—FAILURE TO AUTHORIZE PAYMENT—PASSAGE OF THE WEST POINT APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate spent the entire day in the discussion of the bill for the payment of the interest on the 3:65 bonds of the District of Columbia, which falls due to-morrow. Mr. Dawes was the first speaker. He took ground against the bill in its present shape, and made some severe strictures upon the action of the District Commissioners in increasing the amount of indebtedness $5,000,000 in carrying out the contracts of the late Board of Public Works. Mr. Morton made a short but strong speech in support of the bill, and defended the District Commissioners, declaring that they had not exceeded their authority in the improvements they had made. Messrs. Merrimon, Oglesby, Allison, and others made short speeches against the bill, arguing for a limit to the amount of bonds to be issued of $15,000,000. Late this evening the Senate adjourned without a disposition of the matter, and the question will be again debated to-morrow. ...action of Congress in relation to this indebtedness, and the failure to provide for the interest which is due to-morrow, excite a great deal of interest. The bonds will go to protest to-morrow, the District Commissioners refusing to pay the interest without authority from Congress. The Commissioners say that a month since they admonished Congress of this matured interest, and asked for authority to provide for its payment; but that authority not having been given and their acts being severely criticised, they will not take the responsibility of paying the interest without authority, although they have money on deposit sufficient for that purpose. The Commissioners say that after appropriating $1,060,000 for general purposes last year, Congress appropriated the amount necessary to meet the last August interest, as a special item in addition to the general appropriation, thus recognizing the liability of the Government therefor. The Commissioners hold that they have done their duty in good faith toward the Government and the people of the District, and that Congress alone is responsible for protest of these securities. The Commissioners think that this failure to pay the February interest will not materially affect the value of these bonds, as no one denies the responsibility of the Government. The amount required to pay this interest to-morrow is $222,797 50, and the commissioners have to their credit about $400,000.

The House to-day passed finally the Military Academy bill. An amendment proposed by Mr. Hurlbut, authorizing the detail of two staff officers of the Army to act as purveyors, was adopted. At present these duties are performed by civilians, one of whom is paid $1,200 per annum, and the other ten per cent. advance on articles sold cadets. In both cases the pay and profits of these Purveyors are paid by the cadets. Mr. Hurlbut's amendment was recommended by the Board of Visitors to the Academy. No other amendments of importance were made to the bill to-day, and those previously made by the Committee of the Whole were adopted.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS.

SAD EFFECT OF MR. KERR'S LETTER ON THE PROSPECTS OF MR. HENDRICKS—THURMAN COMING INTO THE FOREGROUND—TILDEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Before the publication of Mr. Kerr's letter, nominating Gov. Hendricks for President, the prospects of the latter were thought here to be very good for the Democratic nomination. To-day the general opinion is that Hendricks must be numbered among the departed candidates. Mr. Kerr's letter, it is thought, must prove too much for him. Thurman stock is now rising, especially since the friendly expressions of Mr. Schell in his behalf when here last week, and the still more friendly act of making Thurman's particular friend, John G. Thompson, manager of the active work of the campaign in this city. Some think that Schell's advocacy of Thurman will damage him as much as Kerr's letter will hurt Hendricks, but Thompson, in such a position for work as he will now occupy, will be an efficient support for Thurman. Tilden is not just now at all considered as a candidate.

A movement is being made by the Republicans of the North-west to make a combination in favor of Blaine, and Cameron of Wisconsin, for President and Vice President. It is claimed Cameron can unite the Republicans of Wisconsin, he having been chosen to the Senate with the aid of the Liberal Republican and Granger elements. He was an earnest opponent of the Potter Railroad law while in the Wisconsin Legislature, and it is claimed would receive the support of the Granger element throughout the North-west. The friends of ex-Senator Carpenter are said to favor this combination, because the election of Cameron to the Vice Presidency would take him out of the Senate and leave a vacancy to which the friends of Cameron would help to elect Carpenter. On the other hand Carpenter is said to personally favor the candidacy of Senator Conkling. In consideration of this support of the North-west for Blaine in the Cincinnati Convention the friends of that gentleman are asked to support Cameron for the second place on the Republican ticket. This arrangement has been some time talked about, but seems now to be really assuming some form.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

AN OLD BOND REDEEMED—SPRING LETTINGS OF MAILS—AN INTEROCEANIC RAILROAD—WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE—NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A letter was received at the Treasury to-day, dated from New-York, enclosing, for redemption, an old bond for $400, issued under the date of July 19, 1799.

On the first day of the new year 108 routes, which were let on contract under the advertisement of September last, were put in operation. This was a cleaning out of all vacant service upon new routes established by Congress, from the first of January, 1876, to the periods terminating in the States and Territories respectively. Wednesday next, the 2d of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., is the closing time fixed for the reception of proposals for the great Spring lettings, which, this year, are as follows: Kentucky, 290 routes; Ohio, 462; Indiana, 316; Alabama, 232; Mississippi, 172; Tennessee, 266; North Carolina, 300; South Carolina, 115; Georgia, 212, and Florida, 87; total, 2,452 routes; service from the 1st of July next to June 30, 1880. Besides these, proposals will be received for mail service during one year, viz., from July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877: Maryland, 133 routes; New-Jersey, 102; Delaware, 21, and Pennsylvania, 662; total, 918 routes. The decision will be announced on or before the 8th of March. Only thirty working days. The arrangements have all been perfected under the direction of Mr. Tyner, Second Assistant Postmaster General, and Gov. Jewell adheres to his rule that contracts returned after the 1st day of June will not be considered by him.

The Senate Committee on Railroads this morning heard Mr. A. K. Owen, Civil Engineer, in advocacy of the bill providing for a Government survey to extend from Austin, Texas, to the harbor of Topolovampo on the Gulf of California, with a view to determine the advantages of this route for an interoceanic railroad. Last year the Engineer Department reported favorably on the proposition to appropriate $25,000 for this purpose, and Mr. Owen to-day informed the committee that after the adjournment of Congress President Grant directed the Secretary of State to communicate with the Mexican Government to ascertain whether it would object to the proposed survey being extended over its territory, and that in reply the Mexican authorities have given assurances that they will not only permit, but welcome and assist, such a survey.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner has felt it incumbent upon him to take notice of the heavy expenses to which his office is subjected by revenue officials in all parts of the country using the telegraph for communicating with the department, when in his estimation the mails, if used in time, would convey the information or message in ample time for all practical purposes. An abuse of the department directions in this respect will be met, the Commissioner says, by reductions corresponding to the cost of the telegrams in the settlement of the officers' accounts.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE CHALLENGE.

ACCEPTANCE BY THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL RIFLE CLUB—A TEAM OF EIGHT WITH TWO RESERVES.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Glasgow special says: Considering the favorable answers received from a majority of the small-bore shots of Scotland, the Scottish National Rifle Club have resolved to accept the American challenge for the championship of the world. The competitions for the selection of a team of eight, with two reserves, will begin forthwith.

FRANCE.

NEWSPAPER ESTIMATES OF THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS, AND COMMENTS THEREON—A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE SENATE APPARENTLY CONCEDED.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The *Journal des Débats* classifies the Senators elected yesterday as follows: Conservative Republicans, 100; Radicals, 10; Monarchists, 70; Bonapartists, 41.

The *Siècle* gives the following result: Republicans, 101; Legitimists, 38; Bonapartists, 45.

The Paris *Journal* has the following table: Republicans, 87; Bonapartist Conservatives, 48; Legitimists and Orleanist Conservatives, 66; Governmental candidates, 23.

The *République Française* (M. Gambetta's organ) claims 167 Constitutional Republicans, including the life Senators recently elected by the Assembly. It is expected that the colonies will elect all Republicans.

The *Moniteur* says, notwithstanding the defeat of MM. Buffet and Dufaure, there is no probability that the Ministry will change before the Chambers meet. M. Buffet is expected to be a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies at Mirecourt, and M. Dufaure at Marennes.

All the Republican journals are confident that their party has a majority in the Senate, and believe this insures the consolidation of the Republic. The leaders of the Left consider a revision of the Constitution in a monarchical, and especially in a Bonapartist sense, henceforth impossible. The Conservative papers admit that at least half the Senate is Republican. *L'Ordre*, a Bonapartist organ, concedes a majority of several members to the Republicans.

The *Journal des Débats* says the moderate and conciliatory Republic is sure of an important majority in the Senate.

Protests against the validity of elections have been entered in about ten departments. None of the objections, however, appear serious.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Monarchists, who have sincerely rallied to the support of the Republican constitution, and the Republicans, excluding the Radicals, represent from 180 to 200 votes in the Senate. An analysis of the Senate, including the life members, shows from 155 to 160 avowed Republicans, 65 to 70 supporters of the present Government, 30 to 35 partisans of a limited or absolute monarchy, and 35 to 40 Imperialists.

SPAIN.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH AGAINST THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—It is officially confirmed that the Alfonsist General Loma has captured Valmaseda and is advancing in the direction of Durango. The Carlists have been compelled to abandon the siege of Bilbao, and have evacuated their fortified positions surrounding the town. The whole mining district is now free of Carlists. Gen. Primo Rivera has captured the fort of Santa Barbara, near Estella. Gen. Martinez Campos has entered the Batzan Valley and occupied Porte Velate. The Royalists are closing in upon Don Carlos.

A later official announcement is to the effect that Gen. Rivera has captured three Whitworth cannon at Santa Barbara, and Gen. Quesada has taken the fort of San Antonio, at Urquiola.

BAYONNE, Jan. 31.—The division of Gen. Morales attacked the Carlist fort at Aratzain on the 29th inst., but was repulsed, losing 200 in killed, including one Colonel. Information has reached here that Gen. Moriones is gradually advancing in the direction of Azpeitia, while Gens. Loma and Quesada are pushing toward Durango.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Jan. 31.—A Carlist battery on Aratzain continues to cannonade San Sebastian intermittently. Some of its shells are charged with petroleum. Private dispatches from Bilbao represent that Gen. Loma's troops are complete masters of the Encartaciones district. Gen. Quesada entered Durango on Sunday.

TURKEY.

REPORTED REVERSES TO THE TURKS ON SUNDAY.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Advices from Slavonic sources report that the Turks were repulsed at Gradatz on Sunday, losing eighty killed, and that they met with a reverse near Klek, where they lost fifty men.

Mr. Holmes, the British Consul at Bosna-Serai, the capital of Bosnia, has gone to Constantinople on a special mission.

GERMANY.

THE CHURCH AND STATE—INDICATIONS OF AN ARRANGEMENT WITH THE VATICAN.

LONDON, Feb 1.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Standard* says Cardinal Hohenlohe has gone to Rome. It is thought that this tends to confirm the statements that negotiations are in progress for the establishment of a *modus vivendi* between the Church and State in Germany. Archbishop Ledochowski is expected to arrive in Rome on the 6th of February, where a great reception is preparing for him. The Archbishop will probably remain in Rome.

EUROPEAN GRAIN TRADE.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK BY THE MARK LANE EXPRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says the damp weather during the past week has brought the price of native wheat down nearly a shilling more. The overflowing granaries make millers temporarily masters of the situation. The Paris market has maintained its prices for both wheat and flour. The markets of Belgium, Holland, and Germany are very dull. Our own weekly sales are 6,249 quarters less than last year, while the price is a shilling higher. There is increasing confirmation of our deficiency, though we may still have a dragging trade until March.

ITALY.

THE ART LIBEL SUIT—THE DECISION OF THE COURT.

FLORENCE, Jan. 31.—The trial of the case of Pierce Francis Connelly, the sculptor, against the responsible editor of the *Touriste*, and Stephen Weston Healy, a newspaper correspondent, for libel, was concluded in the Court of Appeal to-day. The court acquitted both defendants of the charge of libel, but sentenced them for the use of the word "charlatan" in their reports. Mr. Healy has appealed to the Court of Cassation.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

SPANISH TROOPS TO BE SENT TO THE ISLAND AFTER THE CARLIST WAR IS ENDED.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* says the Spanish Government has intimated to Great Britain that it undertakes to end the Carlist war in a week or ten days, after which it will have more troops disposable for Cuba. It is understood that the practical grievances specified in the American note are in general not denied, nor is any counter complaint against the authorities of the United States alleged. The final defeat of the Carlists is expected in Berlin, but it is doubted whether Spain will be able to pacify Cuba, whatever number of troops she may send there.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

THE PAPAL REPRESENTATIVE TO LEAVE MADRID IF LIBERTY OF WORSHIP IS GRANTED.

ROME, Jan. 31.—Cardinal Simeoni has been instructed to quit Madrid if the Government assents to an approval by the Cortes of the clause of the proposed Constitution relating to liberty of worship.

CUBA.

THE DROUGHT IN THE TOBACCO DISTRICT.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—The drought in the tobacco district continues.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE LATEST ADVICES FROM THE ORIENT BY THE STEAMER BELGIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The steam-ship Belgic brings advices from Hong Kong to Dec. 30, and from Yokohama to the 11th inst.

CHINA.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company's camp at Huang Kow had been broken up, and the company had abandoned their intention of continuing to construct the proposed line to Amoy. Mr. Seward had received instructions from Washington to proceed to Peking and assume the charge of the United States Legation there. The steamer Paon-Ting, which arrived at Shanghai from Tien-Tsin on the 8th ult., was probably the last vessel of the season to or from that port. She reports having encountered a good deal of ice in the Pei-Ho River, through which she had difficulty at times in forcing her way. The Chinese Government had decided to take part in the approaching Industrial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

JAPAN.

New-Year's Day was celebrated in the capital with the usual festivities. The foreign Ministers had an audience of the Mikado, at which the Empress was present, and offered the congratulations of the season. The Minister of Finance's budget showed a small surplus of revenue over expenditure. The great increase in the amount of revenue this year is derived from the land tax, largely due, it is believed, to the abundant harvest of the year. The Corean question was occupying the chief attention of the Government and the public. The intentions of the Government are undoubtedly of a pacific nature, although they may be defeated by a hostile refusal on the part of the Corea to receive a mission now about to leave Japan for that country. It was announced by the Government that on and after the 11th inst. they would commence to draw young men from the reserve forces. It was proposed by the Government to send troops to overawe the Samurai of Satsuma.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT DILLON TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, has addressed the following letter to Senator Edmunds, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary:

SIR: Various bills have been introduced into the Senate, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, hostile to the rights of this company, and implying a charge of unwillingness on its part to comply with all its obligations to the Government. Allow me, therefore, to call your attention to the fact that all differences between the Government and that company in respect to the rights and duties of the latter under the contract, contained in the acts of 1862 and 1864, under which the Pacific Railroad was built, were by express provisions of the acts of Congress of March 3, 1873, and of June 22, 1874, referred to the courts of the United States for final decision. Under the act of March 3, 1873, the claim of the company, that the interest paid by the United States on the bonds issued by the United States in the aid of the construction of the road, and secured by a second mortgage lien, is not to be reimbursed by the company until the maturity of the bonds themselves, except by half the transportation money on Government business, and that the other half of such money is to be paid to the company, in cash, as it accrues, has been fully argued and considered before the Court of Claims, and on appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the claim of the company fully and finally allowed and affirmed by the judgments of both courts. Under the act of June 22, 1874, the claim of the United States for five per cent. of the alleged net earnings of the road, including various doubtful questions of fact and of law, has been put in suit in the proper United States Court, and it is unnecessary to say that to the final judgment in that suit the company will most willingly conform. In February, 1875, this company submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury propositions for the substitution, in place of the doubtful and fluctuating payments derived by withholding transportation moneys, and from five per cent. of the net earnings of the road, the payment by the company of a large definite annual sum, to be carried to the sinking fund for account of the Government's second mortgage; such annual payment to be continued until its full redemption. The principle of these propositions was, as the company understood, cordially approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the executive. It was deemed advisable for both parties, and especially for the Government, that fixed and definite annual payments should take the place of uncertain and variable payments, and the propositions only failed of submission to Congress by reason of the lateness of the session and the unwillingness of the Executive to introduce new subjects of legislation which might render necessary an extra session. The foregoing propositions, it is to be borne in mind, were made by the company at a time when its claim—that the interest paid by the Government on its bonds could be reclaimed only at their maturity was disputed and in litigation, and the whole transportation moneys were being retained by the United States, since which time the claim made by the company has been sustained to the fullest extent by the courts of the United States, to which Congress directed its reference. In view of all these facts to a full and candid consideration of which the attention of your committee is invited, the company is sensitive to and deprecates any attempt to create an impression in Congress, or with the public, that it seeks to evade any of its legal obligations under the contracts made with it by the acts of 1862 and 1864. Those obligations, as they may clearly appear, or as they may be finally defined and fixed by the courts, the company will endeavor to faithfully and fully carry out, unless modified or changed by agreement between the parties to the contract, and for the mutual advantage of both, negotiations for which purpose the company is willing to enter into at any time with the proper representatives of the Government. Meantime it is entirely certain that the United States, as a second mortgage creditor of the company, is, more than any other person or corporation, vitally interested in protecting the company and maintaining its credit and financial standing.

TRAINS SNOW-BOUND.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 31.—A telegram from Wells, Nev., says the west-bound train due in San Francisco Tuesday evening attempted to force the snow blockade to-day with twelve engines and a snow-plow, but was stuck in the first cut west of Toano. The train was hauled back, and will lie there until the weather moderates. The wind is blowing a gale, and the snow is drifting badly on Peoquop Range, where the railroad crosses. The tea that arrived by the last Pacific steamer is lying here waiting favorable weather. A Green River (Wyoming) telegram says the passenger train and pay car which left there going west this morning both stuck in the snow near Bridge Station. A passenger train bound east has been abandoned for to-day.

THE WHISKY RING TRIALS.

CONVICTION OF WILLIAM M'KEE.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY—THE CASE COMMITTED TO AND DECIDED BY THEM—A SPEEDY CONVICTION—IMMEDIATE TRIAL FOR MAGUIRE—THE CASES AT INDIANAPOLIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—The jurors in the case of William McKee, one of the proprietors of the *Globe-Democrat*, charged with complicity in the whisky frauds, received their instructions from Judge Dillon, Judge Treat coinciding, at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and retired at 11:30. The charge commenced with a review of the operations of the "Whisky Ring," admitted as a fact by both sides, from 1871 to 1875. There was no doubt that the Government had been defrauded of millions in St. Louis alone, and it seemed astonishing that the conspiracy could exist so long. The explanation lay in the admitted fact that information was received from Washington, and that $35,000 was spent in buying off revenue agents and investigations. There is every reason to believe that the conspiracy here had its connections in other cities. The Government had laid its hands upon these frauds, but the Government sustained a duty to its citizens as well as to its revenue, and would not be benefited by the conviction of a single innocent man. The jurors were warned to approach their decision dispassionately, but to do their duty fearlessly and impartially; especially must the jury be on guard against feeling the pressure of public indignation against these frauds. The only question before them was whether the defendant was, and had been fully proved to have been, in the conspiracy. The only motive which the Government had advanced in theory for the defendant's connection with the conspiracy was that of pecuniary gain. The court then passed in review the evidence point by point for the Government, with that raised by the defense to contradict it, and then passed to the important question of the weight to be attached to the testimony of co-conspirators. The ruling may be gathered from such sentences as these.

As to the co-conspirators, it is that they are competent witnesses and under the legislation of Congress must testify. The testimony is always to be received with extreme caution and to be weighed with great care by the jury. It is proper for the jury to seek for material facts in support of this evidence. If any witness is shown to have sworn falsely here or before the Grand Jury in the matter, the jury are at liberty to reject all of his testimony. The most important and delicate duty of the jury is to settle the credibility of these witnesses. To the jury and the jury alone belongs the question of weighing and deciding the worth of this evidence. They should be governed by the manner and conduct of the witness; his apparent motives, and the strength or weakness of his recollection. The law clothes the defendant with the protection of innocence until his guilt is proved beyond a reasonable doubt. The evidence of guilt must be clear, positive, and abiding. It is not sufficient that there be a strong probability, or a preponderance of testimony, but it must be such that where it is all given to the jury they feel a clear satisfaction of the defendant's guilt.

After the jury retired the court announced that the trial of Constantine Maguire, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, would begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and directed the attorneys to notify Gen. Babcock and his witnesses to present themselves next Monday, unless otherwise informed before that time.

On the opening of the court this afternoon the impaneling of a jury in the Maguire case was immediately proceeded with, and resulted in the selection of twelve gentlemen from interior counties. They were closely questioned by the counsel of both sides, but none of them had any opinion touching the guilt or innocence of the defendant, and had no prejudice for or against him. Major Lucian Eaton, one of the special counsel for the Government, then opened the case with a statement of what the prosecution expected to prove against the accused. He stated that the prosecution proposed to prove Maguire had a knowledge of the existence of the Ring and the destruction of the records in the Collector's office, and had failed to report the same to his superior officer; that he had made inquiry as to how much money he was to receive, showing he expected a share of the Ring fund; and some other general matters. The commission of Maguire as Collector of Internal Revenue and some other documents were then submitted and the court adjourned.

A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

According to a previous announcement the Court reconvened at 10 P. M., Judge Treat on the Bench, to receive what the jury in the McKee case might have to present. A quarter of an hour later the jury came in with the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty. The counsel for the defense asked that the jury be polled, which was done, and all the jurors responded in the affirmative. Judge Treat then stated, in relation to bonds, that he would prefer that the matter should be decided by Judge Dillon. It was then agreed that the defendant should be called to-morrow morning upon the opening of the court and the amount of bonds determined by the full bench. The defendant left the court room with his counsel and numerous sympathizing friends.

THE INDIANPOLIS TRIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—The motions for new trials in the cases of James K. Hill and Alfred M. McGriff, convicted of whisky irregularities during the present term of the United States Court, were finally disposed of this morning by Judge Gresham, who refused a hearing and will enter judgment upon the verdict of the jury to-morrow. The court reviewed at length the argument urged by defendants' counsel for a new trial, and the affidavits they submitted in furtherance of the same. The court held that in the case of Hill the declarations of Couchnour, Lewis, and Phillips, conspirators, were admissible as bearing upon the defendant, and with reference to the objection that the court erred in commenting upon the evidence in the charge to the jury, it was maintained that such was perfectly legitimate and proper in the case in question. With reference to the newly discovered evidence advanced by the defense as cause for a rehearing, the court observed that the much talked of report of Mr. Hill, made to Gen. Veatch, relative to suspected distillery irregularities, did not differ materially from that to which Gen. Veatch testified on the trial, prior to the report in question coming to the surface, and, in the judgment of the court, the statements of Mr. Kingston and others relative to these transactions, which were filed in connection with the motion for the rehearing of the case, would have little if any bearing in a new trial. The question to be determined in the discovered evidence is: will it, with the evidence before introduced, change the verdict of the jury? The Judge expressed himself of the belief that the verdict could not have been other than it was, even admitting the important and newly discovered evidence, as the defense term it, to have been introduced in the trial proper. The reasons alleged by the counsel in the McGriff case for a rehearing were, that the court erred in giving improper instructions to the jury; that it erred in refusing to give instructions submitted by the defendant's counsel, and, on the further ground of newly discovered evidence. The several points were taken up in their order, the court overruling each and all of them, and expressing its decided conviction of the justice of the jury's verdict, in view of the evidence established against the defendant.

WINSLOW, THE BOSTON FORGER.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—A meeting of the creditors of E. D. Winslow, late proprietor and publisher of the *Daily News*, was held this forenoon. A statement of the financial condition of the *News*, including the receipts and expenditures, was presented. A full discussion followed, the result of which was the appointment of a committee, who were authorized to put the estate of Winslow into bankruptcy if in their judgment it was deemed advisable; otherwise to report their recommendations at an adjourned meeting of the creditors. The future of the *News* will be announced in a short time. It is understood that an appropriation has been made to continue the publication of the paper, and possibly this may be done, though the creditors decided to spend no additional money to continue its publication.

THE VINELAND TRAGEDY.

CONTINUATION OF THE NEW-JERSEY MURDER TRIAL—THE ARGUMENTS IN THE CASE.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 31.—The fourth week of the trial of Charles K. Landis began this morning. The prisoner looked wearied. The court-room was crowded. At 11 o'clock James R. Hoagland, Prosecutor of this county, began his address to the jury.

After discussing the plea of malpractice set up by the defense, Mr. Hoagland began an examination of the plea of insanity by quoting the assertion of the prisoner that should a mêlée occur at a public meeting to be held in Vineland, Carruth would be the first victim. If it be so, gentlemen of the jury, that he used such an expression at that time, has he not done what he threatened to do, and come to this court with the blood of Uri Carruth on his hands? Can you deny that he is as sane as any person present? The plea is a delusion and a snare, put forth for the purpose of acquitting him of this terrible charge. Every man on this jury knows that he is sane. His counsel know that he is not insane. An insane man will kill any person he meets, and not his enemy in particular. If he was sane up to the time of the shooting and afterward, I think it will take more evidence than has been adduced to convince this jury that he was insane at the moment he fired the fatal shot. A short time before it a witness observed him and testified that no particular appearance of his eyes was observable, and nothing that would tend to show that he was deranged. If a man is insane at the time of shooting, and only then, you must believe he was sane, entirely sane, when he pulled the trigger. He was certainly sane after his arrest, as two or three witnesses have testified that his conduct was rational from that time until he was incarcerated. Is he insane now? If not, why not? What has caused the change? A motive prompted him in the killing, and the motive was an article in the *Independent*. If he knew what he was doing then, he is responsible in the eyes of the law. If he went up there not knowing what he did, then he is not responsible, but it is in evidence here that just as soon as Landis saw the article he armed himself and shot down a retreating man. We have shown you by twenty-five witnesses, all respectable men—men not biased against him—and they have testified that he acted as any sane man would have acted. In view of these facts how can the defense set up this plea? Not a single witness testified that he did not know the difference between right and wrong. Mr. Hoagland argued that Drs. Ray and Buttolph, the experts on insanity, might just as well have testified to the prisoner's insanity on the first day as they were brought to testify that way, and would not have been employed had it been supposed that they would have an opinion against the prisoner's insanity.

Hon. James H. Nixon, of Millville, followed in defense of the prisoner, beginning by asserting that the evidence had proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that the probing was done by a man who had confessed on the witness stand that he was not a surgeon. Dr. Fuller, of Vineland, had caused the formation of an abscess from which Carruth died. Had he permitted Dr. Ingram to have opened the abscess which protruded through the orifice of the wound, Carruth need not have died. Counsel also claimed that the trip to New-York, taken against the advice of Dr. Morgan, had hastened the formation of the abscesses, for which trip and for which aggravation of the wound Carruth was himself directly responsible, and it would be manifestly an error to hold the accused guilty of the fruits of this misconduct. Mr. Nixon had not concluded his argument when the court adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—1 A. M.—The temperature has risen slightly, and the barometer fallen in the districts east of the Mississippi, with north-east to south-east winds, and clear or fair weather. Light rain has prevailed in the South-west, with southerly winds and warm weather. Colder northerly winds prevail in the North-west, with rising barometer and light snow. The temperature has risen, with clear or fair weather in the lake region east of Lake Michigan, and has fallen, with light snow, near Lake Superior. The Mississippi River has risen nine inches at Cairo, five inches at Memphis, and five inches at Vicksburg. The Cumberland has fallen five and a half feet at Nashville. The Ohio has fallen two feet at Pittsburg, twenty-eight inches at Cincinnati, and twenty-seven inches at Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, warmer, partly cloudy weather, easterly to southerly winds, and falling barometer, probably followed by light rain or snow during the night.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, warmer, clear or fair weather during the day, with east to south winds and falling barometer.

A FATAL MIDNIGHT FIRE.

FOUR PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH IN A HOUSE NEAR DEER PARK, LONG ISLAND—SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY.

About midnight on Sunday the residence of David H. Skidmore, situated near Deer Park, Long Island, was burned, and yesterday morning among the ruins were found the charred bodies of its four occupants—Mr. Skidmore, who was about sixty years of age; an old man named Fleet Weeks, who had lived with Mr. Skidmore for several years, and Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Wright, formerly of Brooklyn. The fire was first discovered by a laborer who was engaged by Skidmore to burn charcoal, who at the time was attending the coal-pits. At first the laborer supposed that the fire was occasioned by the bursting of one of the pits, but soon found the house in flames. He hastened to render assistance, but when he arrived close to the burning building he could see no one, and nothing but the crackling of the flames could be heard. He tried to gain an entrance, first by the doors and then by the windows, but the smoke was so thick that he was obliged to retreat. The nearest neighbor's house was over a mile distant, and cries for help would be unavailing. He could not do anything alone, for the house was old and dry, and burned like a tinder-box. The helpless man waited, horror-stricken, in the vain hope that some of the inmates would appear at the windows and require his assistance. The house, which was entirely of wood, was two stories high, with sub-cellar, and there was but one flight of stairs to the sleeping apartments, which would have rendered escape difficult, even had the sleepers discovered their peril in time; but the fact that the pitman had heard no sound when he reached the house leaves no doubt that the people were all suffocated.

There are two theories in regard to the origin of the fire. The first one is that some of his enemies set fire to the house with the intention of destroying his life. The other theory is that Weeks, his farm-hand, who was almost continually in a state of intoxication, accidentally set fire to some combustible materials in the lower part of the house.

When the bodies were discovered yesterday morning their attitudes indicated that they were struggling for life when overcome by the flames and smoke. Coroner Preston, of Amityville, will hold an inquest to-day.

EX-SENATOR GRAHAM.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 31.—A petition to President Grant has been largely signed by the members of the Bar and leading citizens of Orange County, asking for the pardon of ex-Senator William M. Graham, who is serving his third year in the Albany Penitentiary under a sentence of ten years for embezzling the funds of the defunct Wallkill National Bank, of which he was President. An effort is being made to obtain the signature of the Judge of the United States District Court and of the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. The prisoner is represented as mentally and physically infirm and very penitent.

MURDER IN SELF-DEFENSE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—To-night Thomas Brines visited the bar-room of James Falby, and began shooting him. Falby, after vainly endeavoring to escape, returned the fire, killing Brines. Falby has surrendered himself.

THE HARVARD AND YALE RACE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan 31.—The Harvard Boat Club decided to-night to have the eight-oared boat-race with the Yale Club on the Connecticut River here on June 30.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

FULL TEXT OF MR. MORRISON'S BILL.

LARGE REDUCTIONS ON RAW MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURED GOODS PROPOSED—INCREASE ON CIGARS AND TOBACCO—DUTIES ON TEA AND COFFEE RESTORED—ABOLITION OF COMPOUND DUTIES—ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST.

We lay before our readers this morning the text of the Tariff bill introduced by Mr. Morrison and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means yesterday, of which we printed the leading features in our special dispatches from Washington yesterday morning. We have inserted in the bill the existing tariff on the various classes and articles as accurately and as fully as it was possible in the short time left us, in order to afford the reader a general idea of the extent of the changes proposed by the Democratic leaders in Congress.

AN ACT to revise and simplify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and to reduce taxation.

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the first day of July A. D. 1876, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed on the importation of the goods, wares, and merchandise hereinafter specified, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following rates of duty upon said articles severally; that is to say:

COTTON.

SECTION 1. On all manufactures of cotton except jeans, denims, drillings, bed-tickings, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantaloon stuff, and goods of like description not bleached, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight five ounces per square yard, 2½ cents per square yard, (present rate 5 cents;) if bleached, 3½ cents per square yard, (present rate 5½ cents;) if colored, stained, painted, or printed, 4 cents per square yard, (present rate 5½ cents and 10 per cent. ad valorem.) On finer and lighter goods of like description not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, unbleached, 4 cents per square yard, (present rate 5 cents;) if bleached, 4½ cents per square yard, (present rate, 5½ cents;) if colored, stained, painted, or printed, 5 cents per square yard, (present rate, 5½ cents, and 20 per cent. ad valorem.) On cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bed-tickings, pantaloon stuffs, and goods of like description or for similar use, if unbleached, and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting warp and filling, and exceeding five ounces to the square yard, 4 cents per square yard, (present rate, 6 cents;) if bleached, 4½ cents per square yard, (present rate, 6½ cents;) if colored, stained, painted, or printed, 5 cents per square yard, (present rate 6½ cents and 10 per cent. ad valorem.) On finer and lighter goods of like description, not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting warp and filling, if unbleached 4 cents per square yard, (present rate, 6 cents;) if bleached, 4½ cents per square yard, (present rate, 6½ cents;) if colored, stained, painted, or printed, 5 cents per square yard, (present rate, 6½ cents and 15 per cent. ad valorem.) On goods of lighter description, exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, if unbleached, 4½ cents per square yard, (present rate, 7 cents;) if bleached, 5 cents per square yard, (present rate, 7½ cents;) if colored, stained, painted, or printed, 7½ cents per square yard, (present rate, 7½ cents and 15 per cent. ad valorem.) Provided that on all plain woven cotton goods not included in the foregoing schedule, unbleached, valued at over 16 cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over 20 cents per square yard; colored, valued at over 25 cents per square yard; and cotton jeans, denims, and drillings, unbleached, valued at over 20 cents per square yard, and all other cotton goods of every description, the value of which shall exceed 25 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, (present rate, 35 per cent.;) on cotton thread, yarn warps, or warp yarn not wound upon spools, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether in reams or in bundles, skins, or cops, or in any other form, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound, (present rate 10 cents and 20 per cent. ad valorem;) valued at over 40 cents per pound and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound, (present rate 20 cents and 20 per cent. ad valorem;) valued at over 60 cents per pound and not exceeding 80 cents per pound, 30 cents per pound, (present rate 30 cents and 20 per cent. ad valorem;) valued at over 80 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound, (present rate 40 cents and 20 per cent. ad valorem;) on spool thread of cotton, containing on each spool not exceeding 100 yards of thread, 6 cents per dozen, (present rate 6 cents and 30 per cent. ad valorem;) exceeding 100 yards for every additional 100 yards of thread on each spool or fractional part thereof in excess of 100 yards, 6 cents per dozen, (present rate 6 cents and 35 per cent. ad valorem;) cotton cords, gimps, and galloons and cotton laces colored, 30 per cent. ad valorem, (present rate 35 per cent.;) cotton shirts and drawers, woven or made on frames, and on all cotton hosiery, 30 per cent ad valorem, (present rate 35 per cent.;) cotton velvet, 30 per cent. ad valorem, (present rate 35 per cent.;) cotton braids, insertings, lace trimming or bobbinet, and all other manufactures of cotton not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent. ad valorem, (present rate 35 per cent. ad valorem.)

IRON.

SEC. 2.—On iron in pigs, $5 per ton, (present rate, $7;) bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch nor more than six inches wide, nor less than three-eighths of an inch or more than two inches thick; rounds not less than three-fourths of an inch nor more than two inches in diameter, and squares not less than three-fourths of an inch, nor more than two inches square, one-half cent per pound. Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats less than three-eighths of an inch or more than two inches thick, or less than one inch or more than six inches wide, rounds less than three-fourths of an inch or more than two inches in diameters, and squares less than three-fourths of an inch or more than two inches square, three-fourths of a cent per pound, (present rate 1 cent;) but all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig-iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly; and none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than one-half of one cent per pound; moisic iron, made from sand-ore by one process, $10 per ton; iron bars for railroads or inclined-planes, $10 per ton, (present rate 70 cents per 100 pounds;) boiler or other plate iron, not less than three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, 1¼ cents per pound; boiler and other plate iron, not otherwise provided for, $20 per ton, (present rate $25 per ton;) iron wire, bright, coppered, or tinned, drawn and finished, not more than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, nor less than No. 15 wire-gauge, 1¼ cents per pound, (present rate 2 cents and 15 per cent. ad valorem;) over No. 16 and not over No. 25, 3 cents per pound, (present rate 3½ cents and 15 per cent. ad valorem;) over or finer than No. 25, 4 cents per pound, (present rate 4 cents and 15 per cent. ad valorem;) but wire covered with cotton, silk, or other material shall (as at present) pay 5 cents per pound in addition to the foregoing rates; round iron in coils, three-sixteenths of an inch or less in diameter, whether coated with metal or not so coated, and all descriptions of iron wire and wire of which iron is a component part, not otherwise specifically enumerated and provided for, shall pay the same duty as iron wire. Bright coppered or tinned wire, spiral furniture springs manufactured of iron wire, 1¼ cents per pound. (Present rate, 2 cents and 15 cents ad valorem.) Smooth or polished sheet-iron, by whatever name distinguishable, 2 cents per pound, (present rate 3

cents.) Sheet-iron, common or black, not thinner than No. 20, wire gauge, 1 cent per pound, (present rate 1¼ cents;) sheet-iron, common or black, thinner than No. 20 and notthinner than No. 25, wire gauge, 1 cent per pound, (present rate 1½ cents;) sheet-iron common or black, thinner than No. 25, wire gauge, 1¼ cents per pound, (present rate 1¾ cents.) All band, hoop, and scroll iron, from one-half to six inches in width, not thinner than one-eighth of an inch, ¾ cent per pound, (present rate 1¼ cents;) all band, hoop-iron, and scroll-iron, from one-half to six inches wide, under an eighth of an inch in thickness and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, 1 cent per pound, (present rate 1½ cents;) all band, hoop, and scroll iron thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, 1¼ cents per pound, (present rate 1¾ cents;) slit rods, 1 cent per pound, (present rate 1 cent.) All other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron, not otherwise provided for, ¾ of a cent per pound; all hand-saws not over twenty-five inches in length, $2 per dozen; over twenty-five inches in length, $2 50 per dozen; all back saws not over ten inches in length, $2 per dozen; over ten inches in length, $2 50 per dozen. On files, file blanks, rasps, and floats of all descriptions not exceeding ten inches in length, 20 cents per pound; exceeding ten inches in length, 9 cents per pound. On needles for knitting or sewing-machines, $2 per thousand. On iron squares marked on one side, 3 cents per pound; on all others of iron or steel, 3 cents per pound; on all manufactures of steel, or of which steel shall be a componet part, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent. ad valorem; on steel railway bars, $15 per ton of 2,240 pounds, (present duty $28;) on railway bars made in part of steel, $15 per ton, (present duty $22.) On chains—trace chains, halter chains, and fence chains, made of wire, or rods not less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, 2 cents per pound; less than one fourth of an inch in diameter and not under No. 9 wire gauge, 2½ cents per pound, (present rate 3 cents;) under No. 9 wire gauge, 30 per cent. ad valorem. On anchors or parts thereof, 1½ cents per pound, (present rate 2½ cents.) on blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, axles or parts thereof, and malleable iron, in castings, not otherwise provided for, 2 cents per pound, (present rate 2½ cents;) on wrought iron railroad chains and wrought iron nuts and washers, ready punched, 1 cent per pound; on bed-screws and wrought iron hinges, 1½ cents per pound, (present rate 2½ cents;) on wrought board-nails, spikes, rivets, and bolts, 1½ cent per pound, (present rate 1½ cents;) on steam, gas, and water tubes and flues of wrought iron, 2½ cents per pound; on screws, commonly called wood screws, two inches or over in length, 5 cents per pound, (present rate 8 cents;) less than two inches in length, 7 cents per pound, (present rate 11 cents;) On cast-iron, steam, gas, and other water pipe, three-fourths of one per cent; present rate, 1½ cents; on hollow ware, glazed or tinned, 2½ cents per pound; on cast scrap iron of every description, $4 per ton, (present rate, $6;) on wrought scrap iron of every description, $6 per ton, (present rate, $8;) on steel in ingots, bars, coils, sheet, and steel wire not less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, valued at seven cents per pound or less, 1½ cents per pound; valued at above seven cents and not above eleven cents per pound, 2½ cents per pound; valued at above eleven cents per pound, 3½ cents per pound; on steel wire less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and not less than No. 16 wire gauge, 4 cents per pound; less or finer than No. 16 wire gauge, 7 cents per pound; on steel commercially known as crinoline, corset, and hat steel wire, 6 cents per pound.

On lead in sheets and pipes, 2 cents per pound; lead shot, 1¾ cents per pound; lead in pigs and bars, 1 cent per pound; old scrap lead, fit only to be manufactured, 2 cents per pound.

Copper in plates, bars, ingots, pigs, and in other forms, not manufactured or herein enumerated, 2 cents per pound, (present rate 5 cents;) copper in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, and all manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be a component of chief value, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent. ad valorem, (present rate 45 per cent.)

SILK.

Sec. 3. On skein silk for filling in skins or caps, 25 per cent. ad valorem, (present rate 35 per cent.;) silk in the yarn not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown or organzine, 20 per cent. ad valorem, (present rate 35 per cent.;) floss silks, 25 per cent. ad valorem, (present rate 35 per cent.;) sewing silk in the yarn or purified, 30 per cent. ad valorem, (present rate 40 per cent.;) lasting, mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, 10 per cent. ad valorem, (present rate 10 per cent.;) On all goods, wares, and merchandise not otherwise herein provided for, made of silk, or of which silk is a component material of chief value, irrespective of the classification thereof for duty by or under various laws, or of their commercial designation, 40 per cent. ad valorem; provided that this act shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise which have, as a component material thereof, 25 per cent., or over, in value of cotton, flax, wool or worsted. On dress and piece silks, ribbons and silk velvet, or velvet of which silk is the component material of chief value, 40 per cent. ad valorem. On silk vestings, pongees, shawls, scarfs, mantillas, pelerines, handkerchiefs, veils, laces, shirts, drawers, bonnets, hats, caps, turbans, chemisettes, hose, mitts, aprons, stitchings, gloves, suspenders, watch chains, webbing, braids, fringes, galloons, tassels, cords, and trimmings and ready-made clothing of silk or of which silk is a component material of chief value, 45 per cent. ad valorem, (present rate, 60 per cent). On buttons and ornaments for dresses and outside garments, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, and containing no wool, worsted or goat's hair, 40 per cent. ad valorem. On manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

TOBACCO.

Sec. 4.—On cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of all kinds, $3 50 per pound, (present rate, $2 50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem). On tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, 40 cents per pound, (present rate, 35 cents).

WOOL.

Sec. 5.—On wools of the first-class, the value whereof at the last place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such ports, shall be 32 cents or less per pound, 5 cents per pound (present rate 10 cents and 11 per cent. ad valorem). On wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges at such port, shall exceed 32 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound, (present rate 10 cents, and 11 per cent. ad valorem). On wool of the second class, and all hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals, the value whereof at the last place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in said ports, shall be 32 cents or less per pound, 5 cents per pound; on wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges of such port, shall exceed 32 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound; on wools of the third class, the value whereof at the port or place whence exported into the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 12 cents or less per pound, 3 cents per pound, (present rate 3 cents;) on wool of the same class, the value whereof at the port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed 12 cents per pound, 3 cents per pound, (present rate 6 cents.) The duty on wool of the first class, which shall be imported washed, shall be subject to an increase of 50 per cent. in addition to the duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty upon wool of all classes which shall be imported scoured, shall be three times the duty to which it will be subject if imported unwashed. On woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool, of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not herein otherwise provided for, 70 cents per pound, (present rate 50 cents and 35 per cent. ad valorem.) On flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, dolls, coral, worsted and woolen yarns, and all manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals, except such as are composed in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound (present rate 20 cents and 35 per cent. ad valorem;) on ditto, valued at above 40 cents per pound and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 30 cents per pound, (present rate 30 cents and 35 per cent. ad valorem;) on ditto, valued at above, 60 cents per pound and not exceeding 80 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound, (present rate 40 cents and 35 per cent. ad valorem;) on ditto, valued at above, 80 cents per pound 50 cents per pound, (present rate 50 cents and 35 per cent. ad valorem.) On endless belts or belts for paper or printing machines, 30 cents per pound, (present rate 20 cents and 35 per cent. ad valorem;) on belting, 15 cents per square yard. On women's and children's dress goods and real or imitation Italian cloth, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals, valued at not exceeding 20 cents the square yard, 9 cents per square yard, (present rate 6 cents and 35 per cent. ad valorem;) valued at above 20 cents per square yard, 15 cents per square yard, (present rate 8 cents and 40 per cent. ad valorem;) but on all goods weighing four ounces and over the square yard, 80 cents per pound, (present rate 50 cents and 35 per cent. ad valorem;) on clothing ready made and wearing apparel of every description, and balmoral skirts and skirting and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods, $2 per pound; on webbings, weltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, and tassels, dress-trimmings, head-nets, and other forms for tassels, or ornaments wrought by hand or braided by machinery, made of wool, worsted, or mohair, or of which wool, worsted, or mohair is a component material, 50 per cent; on Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machinery, 90 cents per square yard, (present rate 70 cents, and 35 per cent. ad valorem;) on Brussels carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machines, 65 cents per square yard, (present rate 44 cents and 35 per cent. ad valorem;) on patent velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, 65 cents per square yard, (present rate 40 cents and 35 per cent. ad valorem;) on tapestry Brussels carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, 40 cents per square yard, (present rate 28 cents and 35 per cent. ad valorem;) on treble ingrain, three-ply and worsted chair Venetian carpets, 35 cents per square yard, (present rate 17 cents and 35 per cent. ad valorem); on yarn Venetian and two-ply ingrain carpets, 30 cents per square yard, (present rate 12 cents and 35 per cent. ad valorem); on druggets and backings, printed, colored or otherwise, 20 cents per square yard, (present rate 25 cents and 35 per cent. ad valorem.)

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Sec. 6. On candied citron, orange and lemon peel, 8 cents per pound; on oranges in cases, measuring not exceeding 40 inches long, 17 inches wide, and 14 inches deep, 55 cents per case, (present rate, 20 per cent. ad valorem;) on oranges in boxes, measuring not exceeding 28 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 12 inches deep, 18 cents per box, (present rate, 20 per cent. ad valorem;) on lemons, in boxes measuring not exceeding 28 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 12 inches deep, 35 cents per box; (present rate 20 per cent. ad valorem;) on oranges and lemons not herein otherwise provided for, 20 per cent. ad valorem; provided that no allowance shall be made for loss by decay on oranges and lemons on which aspecific duty is levied.

On gloves made of kid, of all descriptions, for men's, women's, and children's wear, $4 per dozen, (present rate fifty per cent. ad valorem;) on gloves made of lamb-skin or leather, of all descriptions, for men's, women's, and children's wear, $2 per dozen.

On gunpowder and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, 6 cents per pound, (present rate 6 cents and 20 per cent. ad valorem.)

On hair-pins made of iron, 35 per cent. ad valorem, (present rate, 50 per cent.)

On marble, white, stairway, Brocatella, Sienna, and verd antique, in blocks, rough or square, 60 cents per cubic foot; on veined marble, and marble of all other descriptions not otherwise provided for, in blocks, rough or square, 30 cents per cubic foot, (present rate, $1 and 25 per cent. ad valorem;) on sawed, dressed, or polished marble, marble slabs, and marble paving-tiles, 10 cents per square foot, (present rate 25 cents and 30 per cent. ad valorem;) on same, if more than two inches in thickness, 10 cents in addition to the above rate for each or fractional part thereof in excess of two inches in thickness; but if reaching six inches in thickness, each marble shall be subject to the duties imposed upon all marble blocks.

On pencils of wood, filled with lead or other materials, 7 cents per gross.

On pens, metallic, 12 cents per gross.

On soap, fancy, perfumed, honey, transparent, and all descriptions of toilet and shaving soaps, 12 cents per pound; on soaps not otherwise provided for, 2 cents per pound.

On varnish valued at $1 50 per gallon, $1 per gallon, (present rate 50 cents and 20 per cent. ad valorem.)

On oil, linseed or flax-seed, 7½ pounds to be estimated as a gallon, 20 cents per gallon, (present rate 30 cents.)

COFFEE, TEA, &C.

Sec. 7. On coffee, 3 cents per pound, (present rate free;) on tea, 15 cents per pound, (present rate free;) on tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs, 3 cents per pound, (present rate 15 per cent. ad valorem.)

THE FREE LIST.

Sec. 8. That on and after the 1st day of July, 1876, the importation of the articles enumerated, also described, in this section shall be exempt from duty—that is to say: Acetates of ammonia, baryta, copper, iron, lead, brown and white, lime, magnesia, potassa, soda, strontia, zinc; acids, acetic, acetous, and pyroligneous, of specific gravity of 1.047 or less; acetic, acetous, and pyroligneous of specific gravity over 1.047; benzoic, carbolic, liquid chromic, citric, gallic, nitro-sulphuric, fuming, (Nordhausen,) tannic, tartaric, and all other acids of every description used for medicinal purposes or in fine arts, not otherwise provided for; alum, patent alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake; ammonia, sulphate and carbonate of, sal-ammonia, and muriate of ammonia; antimony, crude and regulus of, asphaltum, assafœtida, barytes sulphates, nitrates of, bees-wax, bezoartes, black of bone or ivory, drop black, bladders; manufactures of borax, refined brimstone in rolls, or refined brick, fire brick and roofing and paving tile, bulbous roots, not otherwise provided for; calomel, camphor, refined chloroform, coal slack or culm, bituminous or shale, cobalt, oxide of coke, collodion and ethers of all kinds, copperas, green vitriol or sulphate of iron, crayons of all kinds, dried pulp, drugs, medicinal and other crude not otherwise provided for; emery grains, emery ore, emery manufactured, ground, or pulverized; finishing powder, fish skins; grease, all not specified; grindstones, rough or unfinished; gum, substitute or burnt starch; hair, curled, for beds or mattresses; hair of hogs; magnesia, carbonate of, and calcined mineral and bituminous substances in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; mineral kermes; aniline dyes and colors by whatever name known; castor oil; cod liver-oil, crude and medicinal; blanc fixe, enameled white, satin white, lime white, and all combinations of barytes with acids or water, carmine, lake, dry, or liquid; French green, Paris green, mineral green, mineral blue, Prussian blue, and Indian red, not ground in oil; indigo extracts, indigo, carmined iron liquor, lamp-black, extract of and decoctions of logwood, and other dye-woods, ochers, and ochery earths not ground in oil; Spanish brown, umber, and Vandyke brown, not ground in oil; Venetian red, vermilion, rose pink, Dutch pink, chrome yellow, and paints and painters' colors, (except white and red lead and oxide of zinc,) dry and not ground in oil; wood, lake, and moist water colors, used in the manufacture of paper hangings and colored papers and cards not otherwise provided for; sumac, parchment, paper-size; paving-stones, pitch, plants, fruit, shade, lawn, and ornamental trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers; seeds not otherwise provided for, garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural purposes not otherwise provided for; polishing powders of all descriptions; Frankfort black, and Berlin, Chinese, fig, and wash blue; potash—bichromate of, chlorate of, hydroiate of, iodate of, iodide of, acetate of, prussiate yellow and prussiate red of potash; putty, quinine, salts of red precipitate, resins, gum, not otherwise provided for; resin, rochelle salts, Roman cement, saleratus and bicarbonate of soda, salts, epsom and glauber; santonime, soda, caustic; soda, hypersulphate of, and all carbonates of soda by whatever name designated not otherwise provided for; sponges, starch, made of potatoes or corn or of any other material; stones—freestone, undressed granite, undressed sandstone, and all building and ornamental stone undressed, except marble; strychnine, salts of sulphur, flour of sulphur, tallow, tannin, tar, tartar emetic, vitriol white, or sulphate of zinc, blue vitriol.

Provided, that alcohol, to be exclusively used for the manufacture of ethers, chloroform, and the vegetable alkaloids, may be withdrawn from bonds free of the specific internal revenue tax per gallon, in quantities not exceeding 1,000 gallons at any one time, under such rules, regulations, and bonds as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

THE TARIFF BILL ANALYZED.

WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR THE PROPOSED NEW RATES BY THE AUTHOR OF THE MEASURE.

Mr. J. S. Moore, better known as "The Parsee," who is the author of the proposed new tariff, has made the following statement regarding the bill:

It is claimed for this proposed tariff that it will not affect the interests of manufacturers seriously, if at all. Chemicals and anilyne dyes are free, and the duty on all raw materials has been reduced—that on raw wool about one-half. The reduction on woolen goods has not been so great as the reduction of the raw material. While the reduction in raw wool has been from fifty to twenty-five per cent., the reduction on woolen goods has been from eighty-five to fifty per cent., from sixty-seven to forty-seven per cent., and seventy to fifty per cent. The reduction on metals has been very great; on pig-iron from seven to five per cent. On iron and the manufactures of iron some articles have been reduced as low as twenty-five and some twenty-two per cent. The average rate at present may be fairly stated to be from twenty-seven to thirty per cent. Bunting, which is now at 112 per cent., has been reduced to forty-eight per cent. On sawed marble and marble tiles the duty has been reduced from 129 per cent. to forty per cent. The duty on cotton fabrics has been reduced from ten to fifteen per cent. On silk the duty has been reduced twenty per cent. It is a mistake to suppose that silk is a luxury, as it is used more universally than wool. With the duty at sixty per cent., as it is now, it pays to smuggle goods, but with the duty at forty per cent. there is no margin left to the smugglers, and they cannot sell cheaper than the regular importer. On this one article alone the reduction from sixty to forty per cent. will not only increase the revenue, but will save millions more than with the duty as at present. It will also be the same with woolen goods, for two reasons; first, because there is a lower duty; and second, because there will be no temptation to undervaluation, as there is no ad valorem duty left.

This tariff is not one that will commend itself to any free trader. If it should be in existence for three or four years it would then call for a modification, because it would still be the highest tariff the United States have ever known since they were a nation, except the present one now in force. It is simply a step to further reductions as soon as the industries of the country will allow it. The tariff has been made to pass and not for effect. It is intended to be a measure that will be acceptable to manufacturers, and one that will revive, as if by magic, the industries of the country. The principal object in view in preparing the proposed tariff was a simplification of the existing one in every way possible.

In the proposed tariff there are only two compound duties. One is on perfumes and the other is on meerschaum pipes. The reason for that was that perfume contains foreign spirits and may be considered as being a luxury, and as everybody West and South is crying out to tax luxuries it was thought more advisable not to touch it. Meerschaum pipes were not touched because it was desired that the duty on them should be made specific. All the rest of the compound duties have been changed into specifice rates. It is now proposed to change the duty on cigars. They formerly paid from $2 50 to $3. It is proposed to change them to $3 50.

We import very little iron. This is owing to the prostrate condition of the iron interest. The iron industry is as low as it ever was during the history of the United States, and so with the woolen industry. If this tariff is accepted it is believed that there will be a revival of trade, and that the reductions which have been made in the tariff will be immediately followed by a revival of home industries and a demand for goods. Of course $28 a ton on steel rails is a protection, because it keeps them entirely out of the market. It amounts virtually to prohibition, and if not getting any revenue would be considered a protection to manufacturers, why, of course, they have it now, but the object of the proposed tariff is to get revenue.

Tobacco, cigars, spirits, wines, and articles of that sort are luxuries, and should pay a duty. In the whole tariff list nothing has been reduced by which the present tariff is as low as thirty-five per cent. To the free list have been added articles that paid no duty, or very little, such, for instance, as putty, and articles of medicines, chemicals, and dye stuffs used for manufacture. This is really protection, but in another form.

The Associated Press dispatches have made an error in the amount of duty on coffee and tea. The duty on coffee is stated there to be three cents and on tea fifteen cents. The original bill left with Mr. Morrison, gave the duty on tea at ten cents and on coffee at four cents, which was statistically correct. In preparing the tariff the language of the Revised Statutes has been strictly followed. The only changes have been in the rates. This was done for the purpose of preventing discussion over the phraseology of the bill, and because the Custom-house officials and brokers were familiar with it, and it was believed that time would be saved, and inconvenience and trouble avoided, by adhering to the exact language of the Revised Statutes. It is claimed that if it is adopted the revenue will be greatly increased. At the first glance it may apparently seem like a decrease, but it will, according to calculations based upon accurate statistical information, increase the revenue $25,000,000. For the fiscal year ending 1876–7, the revenue will be from $165,000,000 to $170,000,000, while the revenue for 1875 was $154,271,000 There have been 200 items added to the free list, but these embrace at least 1,500 articles, that is to say, one item may embrace from twenty to forty articles. There has been a general reduction on all articles which are above thirty-five per cent. by the present tariff.

After the assembling of the House, Mr. Kerr and Mr. Morrison requested me, if possible, to prepare a tariff bill for them. I proposed to prepare one that would simply reduce the rates of duty, which, of course, it will be seen by the foregoing, has been done, but the duties have not been reduced as largely as they ought to have been. My impression of Mr. Morrison is very favorable. I have made up my mind that the man has got force of character enough to carry a measure through the House, although he may not be as eloquent as Demosthenes. I came home and went to work, as I have said, and prepared a bill, and made these reductions that I speak of. When I got through with it I went to Washington and showed it to Mr. Morrison, also to the Secretary of the Treasury. He didn't choose to commit himself to it, but he commended very highly my proposed plan in regard to coffee and tea, which he supposed would be rejected by Mr. Morrison and Mr. Kerr. I found Mr. Morrison, in submitting the tariff to him, a highly intelligent gentleman, anxiously trying to learn all the details he could, and not going an inch further than he understood, and after one or two explanations I found that he was perfectly *au fait*. He really astonished me, for a man who has lived so far from tidewater, with the ease with which he grasped the various details and kept them so well in his head. I have had a good many students in my life, but I never found such an apt scholar. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Kerr both had the greatest confidence in this tariff or this proposed revision. It was submitted to Mr. David A. Wells at Washington, and he told these gentlemen that this tariff was, in every respect, under the present circumstances, the best that could be adopted, and he made only two or three unimportant changes in it.

OPINIONS IN COMMERCIAL CIRCLES.

THE PROVISION IN THE PROPOSED TARIFF BILL FOR A SPECIFIC RATE AD VALOREM APPROVED—THE DUTY ON TEA, COFFEE, AND CIGARS.

The new tariff proposed by Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was discussed freely in commercial circles yesterday afternoon, and in some respects was received with disfavor. But the principle of the bill abolishing all combined duties and favoring a specific rate ad valorem was universally approved. Importers have long demanded that such a course should be adopted, as it would simplify matters, to a great extent, and not leave the honest trader at the mercy of a dishonest one. Dishonest dealers, of course, prefer a complicated tariff system, as, having no regard for an oath, they avoid the obligations to the Government as cheaply as possible. A specific rate of duty will give these men no advantage over the honest importers, and under it they will not be in a position to undersell their neighbors. In this respect there is no objection to the principle of the bill. The proposed reduction of duty on wool and woolen fabrics, of course meets the approbation of everybody, from the wholesale dealer to the consumer. It would not be easy to find a person who would object to a measure providing for a reduction in prices of articles in general consumption, and in which he himself must participate to some extent, so that in all cases where a lesser duty is proposed than the existing tariff, it is safe to say that there is little, if any, objection to it. The members of the tea trade, both in its distributing and importing branches, were of the opinion that the interests of the tea trade would be best served by having no agitation in respect to duty. In so far as the trade might be affected by the proposed bill, they believed that it would only receive an impetus pending its passage. A duty of a certain number of cents per pound was deemed preferable to an ad valorem duty.

The proposed duty of $3 50 per pound on cigars will not be materially different from the existing tariff of $2 50 per pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, so that it will not have any perceptible effect on retail prices. In leaf tobacco the proposed rate of forty cents is only five cents per pound more than the present tariff.

HORACE B. CLAFLIN'S VIEWS.

Mr. Horace B. Claflin was asked by a Times reporter for an expression of his opinion of the Tariff bill introduced by Mr. Morrison. He said: "I would rather not say much about it in detail, for I have only seen the dispatches in this evening's papers, and I do not know what the entire bill is. My impression of it, from the dispatches, is favorable. I think the general features of it, as described, are good, and the changes made are such as are likely to be beneficial. The abolition of what the dispatch calls the combined duties, by which I understand a specific and an ad valorem duty on the same article, I consider a good thing. The best way to impose a tariff is, in my opinion, by specific rates—so much a pound or so much a yard. This prevents undervaluation by dishonest importers, and the consequent injury to honest ones, and it also relieves the Custom-house from a delicate and difficult duty. Of course, in collecting ad valorem duties they have to have appraisers, and those appraisers have to be experts, and even then they have difficulty in fixing valuations correctly. How many persons do you suppose can tell linen worth seventy cents a yard from that worth $1 a yard? This is an objection to an ad valorem duty. It is true that an apparent objection to a specific tax is that it makes the duty on low-priced goods more in proportion than that on high-priced goods of the same kind. But a good effect of that is that it will have a tendency to stop the importation of cheap goods, and induce the people to use those of domestic manufacture, which are far better than the imported. The reduction of the excessive tariff on some articles is good, because the effect of an excessive tariff is to stop all legitimate importing and induce smuggling. The change of tariff on cotton goods does not amount to much now, because we are exporting instead of importing.

THE IRON TRADE.

Most of the leading firms of the several branches of the iron trade were of the opinion that, for the present at all events, that business could hardly be affected by the passage of Mr. Morrison's bill, and that any advantage which might accrue would be not only prospective, but remotely so. A member of the firm of Naylor & Co. informed a Times representative that it could not induce much importation, for the reason that prices here are nearly, if not quite, as low as they are on the other side, except in the case of a few articles. That the trade might be affected favorably in the future he thought possible. Mr. Littlejohn, of the firm of J. Littlejohn & Co., said that it was only in the event of prices coming down the other side or going up here that the proposed tariff could influence the trade. That prices would come down in the British markets he deemed altogether unlikely, for the dearness of coal would of itself be sure to maintain a high figure. A member of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. said that a duty of so many cents per pound would be far better adapted to the fluctuations of the markets the other side than an ad valorem duty. The general opinion was that the bill, if it should pass, would for the present be equivalent to a dead letter in so far as it concerned the iron trade.

THE WOOLEN INTERESTS.

A Times reporter called on Messrs. Allen & Brother yesterday afternoon to ascertain what would be the effect of the passage of the new Tariff bill introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Morrison, of the Ways and Means Committee.

"It would not be fair," said the elder member of the firm, "to pass an opinion on the bill until we have had time to give it a careful consideration. From the cursory glance I have been permitted to give it, however, I think its effect will be beneficial."

The next firm called upon was Messrs. Paine, Goodwin & Nowell, corner of Church and Worth streets. This house thought they would not be affected a particle. Dealing only in domestic woolens, any reasonable change in the tariff—say a reduction of ten, fifteen, or twenty per cent.—would not produce much of a change in their business. The law of supply and demand would continue to govern the trade in which they were engaged. What would be the general effect of the contemplated change it would require some time to determine.

At the office of Messrs. Furchott, Benedict & Co., No. 335 Broadway, the reporter was told that the firm had scarcely had time to examine the synopsis of the bill as telegraphed to the evening papers. "There are some good features in it," said one of the gentlemen, "and one very good one, that is the abolition of all combined duties and the simplification of the tariff. Who understands the present intricate machinery? Nobody except those whose duty it is to administer the law. The sooner the tariff law is made so plain that every man, woman, and child can comprehend all of its bearings, the better it will be for the country and for all concerned. As long as we have a specific rate and an ad valorem rate it will be impossible to prevent collusion, cheating, and undervaluation; and in this way the bill will be a great improvement on the old."

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED YESTERDAY.

Washington, Jan. 31.—In the Supreme Court to-day decisions were rendered in the following cases:

No. 105.—*Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company vs. Ames et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—In this case Mrs. Ames was a passenger in a train of the company when it collided with an engine which was on the track, and the shock threw her forward, inflicting injuries for which she sued to recover. The evidence was that the train was running about fifteen miles per hour, and that the colliding engine was nearly or quite at rest, and that the damage done was only to the front of the two engines. The court charged the jury that if they found the servants of the company guilty of gross negligence they might give the petitioner exemplary damages. The result was a verdict for $4,000, for which judgment was entered. It is here said that, while the proof of negligence was sufficient to enable the plaintiff to recover the damages she sustained, it was not of a character justifying punitive damages. In such cases the rule is said to be that the jury may not go beyond compensating the sufferer by the negligence alleged and give exemplary damages unless the act causing the injury is done willfully or with such reckless indifference to the rights of others as is equivalent to intentional wrong. Reversed. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 118.—*The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Eyser.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Colorado.—This case is held to be disposed of by the case against the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company decided to-day, and it is said that the evidence, in no view to be taken of it, establishes a case for exemplary damages. The omissions to give the public warning of the work in progress when putting up the wire was negligence, which entitled the plaintiff only to compensatory damages, as there was nothing to show that the omission was willful. Reversed. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No.643.—*United States vs. Allison.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The claimant was an employe of the Government Printing Office from June, 1866, to June, 1867, and recovered extra compensation under the joint resolution of Feb. 28, 1867. It is here held that the Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, and his successor, the Congressional Printer, were both officers under the control and authority of the committees of the two houses of Congress, and not in any sense officers under the Interior Department, and that the claimant is not, therefore, entitled to recover. Reversed, with instructions to dismiss the petition. Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion.

No. 86.—*Dow vs. Humbert et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin.—The defendants in error were sued for a neglect of duty as Supervisors in refusing to place upon the tax list the amount of two judgments recovered against the town of Waldwick. The court below instructed the jury that the plaintiff was entitled to recover nominal damages, because he had not shown that he had received serious injuries by the neglect of duty alleged. This ruling is here affirmed, the court holding, in substance, that as the taxable property of the township remained still subject to the tax, and the right to the relief also remained, the plaintiff has suffered only the nominal damage he was permitted to recover. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice Clifford dissented, holding that unless the plaintiff in such a case may recover more than nominal damages, their debts become valueless, as the same conduct by the Supervisors may be repeated indefinitely, and the rule necessarily leads to practical repudiation.

83. Hall et al. vs. Weares; error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. In this case the court holds that where a draft is drawn by a bank for a stipulated consideration, which wholly fails, but afterward the bank realizes a partial consideration on other accounts between it and the drawee, it cannot plead failure of consideration to the draft when offered as a set-off; and, it is said, the bank cannot derive the benefit it received indirectly and at the same time insist that it got nothing for its own draft. Reversed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 65.—*Propellor Colorado vs. Bark H. P. Bridges.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. This was a case of collision on Lake Huron in May, 1869, between the propeller and the bark, the latter and cargo proving a total loss. The decision is that the bark displayed the proper lights, blew her fog-horn as required by law, and steadily kept her course, and that in view of the whole case the presumption is that the steamer was in fault in not keeping out of the way in obedience to the rule as the steam vessel in such cases. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 545.—*Potts et al. vs. Chumasero.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana. This was a contest as to the validity of certain proceedings having for their object the removal of the seat of government of the Territory from Helena to Virginia City, and the court decide that it is not a case involving money or the rights of the person under habeas corpus. It is without jurisdiction. Writ of error dismissed—The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 31.

SENATE.

A number of bills and petitions were submitted. The petitions, among other things, asked and opposed the repeal of the Bankruptcy law, the repeal of the Bank Check Stamp act, and were both favorable and unfavorable to prominent railroad schemes now before Congress.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, submitted a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to elect the President and Vice President thereof by a direct vote of the people. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Also, a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as to elect United States Senators by a direct vote of the people of the United States. Referred to the same committee.

THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the Senate bill to reduce the number and increase the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the United States Army. Placed on the calendar.

THE DISTRICT FUNDED DEBT.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the House joint resolution directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay the interest on the bonds issued in pursuance of the act of Congress of June, 20, 1874, out of any funds in the United States Treasury subject to the requisition of said Commissioners, the pending question being on the modified amendment of Mr. Sargent, of California, submitted on Friday last, providing that the certificates heretofore issued by the Board of Audit, including those converted into 3.65 bonds and those which have not been so converted, and the certificates hereafter to be issued by the Board of Audit, or their successors in office, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of $15,000,000, and when the limit herein provided for shall be reached the Board of Audit shall be and is abolished, and all the powers conferred upon that board shall cease and determine, and all the papers and public property in their possession shall be delivered to the Commissioners of the District or their successors.

Mr. Sargent said the subject embraced in the latter part of his amendment, he understood, was already before the District of Columbia Committee, and he therefore withdrew that portion providing for the abolition of the Board of Audit.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said this matter was one of very great importance. The debate had turned almost exclusively upon what had been done in the District, and yet the joint resolution now before the Senate made reference to the mischief of the past or a proposed change of the policy out of which this question had arisen. All agreed that these 3 65-100 bonds were, to all intents and purposes, Government bonds. They had become a part of the public debt of the nation. The monthly debt statement would hereafter, if it correctly stated the liabilities of the Government, show that there had been added a debt of $15,000,000. He then reviewed the history of the District Government and the action of Congress in creating the commission and the powers given it. The bonds issued by the Commissioners to pay for new work, he believed, had been issued under an erroneous construction of law, but they must be taken care of now. He felt it to be his duty, however, to show to the country that, when the act of June 20, 1874, was passed, Congress had no idea that it would involve a debt.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said he did not vote for the act creating the board, because he was absent, but would have done so had he been present, as he could not favor disfranchising the people of the District. Congress, however, in taking charge of the affairs of the District, assumed all its responsibilities.

Mr. Merrimon said even if an error had been made in construing the law, and a larger amount of bonds issued than was contemplated, the Government was not relieved from the responsibility of them, and he thought it a waste of time to debate the matter further.

Mr. Thurman inquired if this interest was payable to-morrow.

Mr. Morrill replied it was.

Mr. Thurman asked if there was no law by which it could be paid if this bill should not be passed.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, argued that the Commissioners were vested with full powers to execute contracts. Congress had exclusive jurisdiction over the District, and the Government should be ready to make it a capital suitable for this great nation. He never saw an American, no matter to what party he belonged, who did not rejoice at the improvements here.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, said he did not think debate in order. He did not think the proposition before the Senate admitted of debate. This was the last day, and it was now well nigh the last hour of grace. If the sun should be allowed to go down without passing this bill the credit of the United States would go to protest. While the Senate of the United States had been indulging its fancies in regard to the conduct of public servants who had been vested with discriminating powers, there was not a particle of proof that the Commissioners of the District had committed any wrong. All that the Senate was asked to do was to provide for the payment of interest due to-morrow. The bill did not propose to take a dollar, but only directed the Commissioners of the District to pay the interest out of their revenues. There was not even a suspicion that the District Commissioners had been speculative or corrupt, and if there had been an erroneous construction of the law it did not affect the bonds. This District had been treated like anything else than the capital of a great nation. It had been run by two little one-horse incorporations until recently, and all its adversity came from a lack of due interest in it on the part of Congress.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said he was not willing to let this bill pass without submitting some remarks, which he had thus far been unable to do. It was well known that the House of Representatives had adjourned for to-day, and that the amendments proposed by the Senate must be concurred in by that body. He did not believe the credit of the Government would go to protest to-morrow. There was cause for Congress to pause in regard to any further expenses for this District. He hoped the amendment of the Senator from California [Mr. Sargent] would be printed, that it might be examined by to-morrow, and moved that the Senate adjourn.

The motion of Mr. Bayard to adjourn was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 27—and the Senate, at 4:45, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker proceeded to call the States for bills. Under the call, bills were introduced as follows:

THE HARBOR OF NEW-YORK.

By Mr. Schumaker, of New-York—In relation to the port and harbor of New-York, and the waters near the same. The bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, provides that no street-sweepings, dredging from slips or other places, earth, dirt, stones, ballast from vessels, ashes, swill, garbage, dead animals or portions thereof, decayed or other vegetables or fruits, bedding or refuse, or rubbish of any kind, or any articles that will not float, shall be dumped or deposited in the waters of the Port of New-York, or the rivers or waters adjoining the City, or in the waters of New-York Harbor, or the Lower Bay of New-York, or in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean within five miles of Coney Island or Sandy Hook, &c. This act shall not apply to the erection or construction of any pier, dock, or bulkhead, or the making by filling in in a proper manner of any land. A violation of this act to be punished by a fine of not less than $50, or more than $1,000, for each offense, or by imprisonment, as in case of misdemeanors.

AN EDUCATIONAL FUND.

By Mr. Monroe, of Ohio—To establish an educational fund, and to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to public education, and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

By Mr. Morrison, of Illinois—To revise and simplify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and to reduce taxation; also to simplify the appraisement of goods, wares, and merchandise imported and subject to ad valorem duties. [The text of the bill is printed elsewhere.]

A DOUBLE TRACK NATIONAL RAILWAY.

By Mr. Stone, of Missouri, organizing the National Railway Company, for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining a double track cheap freight railway from the Atlantic seaboard to St. Louis, Chicago, and Council Bluffs, with branches to other centres of population, production, and commerce, and to regulate some of the interests of commerce among the States.

A DISTRICT INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Mr. Buckner, of Mississippi, offered a resolution directing the committee for the District of Columbia to investigate certain alleged irregularities in allowing claims.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. Luttrell, of California, offered a resolution reciting that the Central Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Union Pacific, Central Branch of the Union Pacific, Western Pacific, Southern Pacific, Sioux City and Pacific, Northern Pacific, Texas and Pacific, and all the Pacific Railroads and branches, to which bonds and subsidies were granted by the Government, have received from the United States money subsidies amounting to over sixty-four million dollars, land subsidies amounting to over two hundred and twenty million acres, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report: First, whether such companies have fully complied with the requirements of law; second, whether such companies have formed within themselves construction companies for the purpose of sub-letting contracts and building and equipping their roads, and if so, whether the money, land, and bond subsidies have been properly applied; and third, whether such railroad companies, or any of them, have forfeited their land subsidies by failing to construct and equip their roads, as required by law, and that the committee shall report to the House such measures as shall secure to the Government full indemnity for all losses occasioned by fraudulent transactions or negligence on the part of such companies, and for the non-payment of interest lawfully due the Government, and for any other claim that the United States may have against such companies. The resolution was adopted.

LEGAL TENDER AND BANK NOTES.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire whether the commercial and industrial interests of the country do not require that the retirement and cancellation of the legal-tender notes shall cease, and whether common and equal justice to the whole people does not require that United States notes shall be substituted for national bank paper, instead of national bank paper being substituted for United States notes. Adopted.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoskins, of New-York, in the chair, on the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hurlbut offered an amendment for a detail of a competent staff officer to act as Quartermaster and Commissary for the battalion of cadets, and that all supplies shall be furnished at actual cost, &c. Adopted. The committee rose and the bill was passed. The pay of the cadets is fixed at $540, without rations.

No other amendment except that offered by Mr. Hurlbut was adopted.

The House then, at 3:20 P. M., adjourned.

THE TITLE TO PIER NO. 44.

DISCUSSION BEFORE THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE ON FINANCE REGARDING THE ADVISABILITY OF PURCHASING—STATEMENTS OF COMMISSIONER WALES AND HENRY N. BEERS.

The question of purchasing Pier No. 44 North River at $250,000, for the purpose of enabling the Dock Department to continue the work of improving the water front on the North River, was called up yesterday before the Aldermanic Committee on Finance, to which it was referred, in pursuance of a resolution of Alderman Gross adverse to buying the property. The committee consists of Messrs. John Reilly, Guntzer, Cole, Morris, and Billings. Commissioner Wales, of the Dock Department, was present for the purpose of showing the necessity of having the title to the pier passed to the City, and Mr. Henry N. Beers, of the Council of Political Reform, appeared to submit the same objections to the purchase which were presented before the Sinking Fund Commissioners at the close of last year. The powers of the Aldermen in the matter, however, are limited to mere recommendations, the Dock Department being alone authorized to buy the pier, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Alderman John Reilly having explained the objects of the meeting, Alderman Gross said the reasons advanced for purchasing the pier were that the Dock Department wanted it, because it formed a continuous part of the water front which was being improved, and because the property would yield a very large rental annually, a rental that would justify the investment. The Dock Department had stated that it was necessary for them to have control of the pier in order to carry on their work. In his opinion, the proposition should be regarded in the light of economy. The question was whether the financial condition of the City was of much more importance than the purchase of a dock, or whether a pier that was originally purchased from the City at $20,000 should be now bought by the City for $250,000.

There was another important question involved in the proposition, and that was whether the Dock Department should be so managed as to prevent an increase of the debt of this City. His object in offering the resolution against the purchase of the property was to prevent any addition being made to the municipal debt. Even if a proposition calling for an outlay of public money, to be raised by bonds, was commendable in itself, it was their duty to consider if it was advisable to increase the City debt to accomplish the object desired. Such a thing as that should be avoided. It was said that the rental of the pier the Dock Department desired to purchase would amply repay the investment, because there was a great demand for such docks, but the question was whether the improvements at Hell Gate would not result in leading shipping merchants to locate their vessels on the line of the East River. He desired also to call the attention of the committee to the statement made before the Commissioners of the the Sinking Fund that the Inman Line did not own the property—or rather the land under water forming the site of their pier. In 1855, when the wharf was purchased from the City, the land under water belonged to the State, and in 1870 this land was ceded by the State to the City. It was therefore impossible for the city to pass the title to land in 1855 which it first acquired in 1870.

Alderman Reilly (the Chairman of the committee) inquired if Mr. Gross voted against the purchase of the pier while he was a member of the Sinking Fund Commission? [He held that office as Chairman of the Aldermanic Committee on Finance last year.]

Alderman Gross replied that the question of purchasing the property never came to a vote before the commission.

Alderman Reilly thought it was very strange that Mr. Gross had not voted against the measure when it was called up before the Sinking Fund Commission. The views he presented, if correct, should have led him to oppose the purchase of the pier when he had an opportunity.

Alderman Gross replied that while he was a member of the Sinking Fund Commission the whole matter was referred back to the Dock Department—because the objection had been raised that the property did not belong to the Inman Company.

In reply to a question of Alderman Morris, Mr. Gross repeated that he did not think it would be advisable for the Dock Department to buy the pier, because there were others on which work could be carried on. He opposed the purchase in the interest of economy.

Alderman Reilly—Do you think the pier not worth more than the amount paid for it originally?

Alderman Gross—The Inman Line is said to have paid $150,000 for it to the parties who purchased it for $20,000.

Dr. Schultz, Chairman of the "German Tax-payers' Association," said he would present documents against purchasing the pier at the next meeting of the committee.

Mr. Henry N. Beers said that the Council of Political Reform were opposed to buying the pier, and had, through a committee, submitted their reasons to the Sinking Fund Commission, reasons affecting the title to the property. The land under water was ceded by the State to the City long after the City had sold the dock to private parties, and therefore the Inman Line could not give a title to it. Neither the financial or commercial condition of the City warranted the purchase of the pier. Not one-fourteenth part of the dock property was used, and the City had lost about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars by its dock operations.

Alderman Cole remarked that that amount included the expenditures of the Dock Department for building piers.

Mr. Beers, resuming, said that the dock property had not increased in value in the last five years. It was valued at $19,000,000 in 1867.

Alderman Reilly inquired if it was not true that shipping had gone to New-Jersey because it had no accommodations here?

Mr. Beers replied that shipping went there because the owners could not make their own improvements on piers this side of the Hudson.

President Wales, of the Dock Department said that he approached the subject with some diffidence on account of the statements made by Mr. Beers and his knowledge of the Department of Docks. If the gentleman had come to him he would have given him correct information on the subject and prevented him from making mistakes. It was proper for him to state first that the Inman Line were not applicants for the pier if it should be purchased by the City, and it would be given to some other company. There was a very great demand for deep-water piers like that of the Inman Line. Steam-ship and railroad companies were anxious to get dock property in that vicinity. The valuation of that class of property had materially advanced. Many erroneous statements had been made in regard to the operations of the department which he represented. Incorrect statements had been put forth in respect to the cost of the Christopher street and other piers. In one instance, it was said that a pier had been built for only $29,000, while others cost more. Now, the pier which was said to have been built for $29,000 really cost $44,000, the department agreeing to supply the piles, which were purchased at $15,000. He cited these facts to show that untrustworthy statements had been made about the department.

Mr. Beers—Did the piles cost $15,000?

Commissioner Wales—Yes, sir.

Mr. Beers asked President Wales if it would not be necessary to procure other private piers to carry on the work of the Dock Department.

President Wales replied that it was the theory of his department that the City should own all the dock property. If it were not for the foolish action of the authorities in parting with some dock property it could be made to yield $1,000,000 a year. Mr. Wales then referred to the large rentals of docks on the North River, and said that the purchase of the pier was not only necessary, but would yield a handsome revenue annually, at the same time placing the City in possession of a continuous section of valuable water front.

Alderman Morris inquired if the title to the pier had been considered by the Dock Department.

President Wales replied that the matter was in the hands of the Corporation Counsel. There was prima facie evidence that the Inman Line owned the pier; if it did not of course no purchase could be made.

After some further remarks the committee adjourned to Monday next.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.

An unknown man, about thirty-five years old, five feet seven inches high, with brown eyes, hair, and mustache, dressed in a black frock coat, pantaloons, calf-skin waistcoat, Canton flannel drawers, white woolen undershirt, and white linen shirt, committed suicide yesterday morning by hiding himself in a wagon in front of No. 1,517 Broadway and then shooting himself through the head with a small revolver, which was found lying by his side. The Police, on searching his clothing, found $1 40 in his pocket, but no papers which would afford any clue to his identity. The body was taken to the Morgue, and Coroner Ellinger notified to hold an inquest.

LAW REPORTS.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

CONTINUATION OF THE ARGUMENT ON THE QUESTION OF GRANTING AN INJUNCTION—THE DECISION RESERVED.

A continuation of the argument in the suit of William F. Buckley against Henry Havemeyer, John C. Havemeyer, William Dowd, and others, Directors of the Long Island Railroad Company, was had before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The suit was brought to restrain the defendants from disposing of 35,000 shares of the company's stock held by them to Adolph Poppenhusen, in order to bring the road under his control, to be run in the interests of the Flushing, North Shore and Central and the Southern Railroads of Long Island. The preliminary injunction obtained against the defendants was modified a few days ago, and since that time the sale of the shares has been effected. The object yesterday on the plaintiff's part was to restrain the Directors from resigning their positions in order that other Directors in the interests of the other two roads might be chosen. Judge Barrett suggested to the counsel that such an injunction would be rather vague. The plaintiff's counsel said that he wanted the resignation of the Directors enjoined. There was an intent to transfer the control of the Long Island Railroad Company to the other companies, and this he wished to prevent. This he thought could be done, leaving it afterward to be discussed as to whether any special acts of the defendants were in violation of such injunction. The answer of the defendants was then read, in which they deny specifically any special agreement with any part of the stockholders to run the road in their interest. The Havemeyers alleged that they had not desired to sell their stock, but had acceded to the measure through the urgent entreaties of the others to join them in the sale of the stock. It was no part of the agreement in the sale, however, to transfer the control of the road to the other two roads. The affidavits of the other defendants were to the same effect.

On the part of the plaintiffs it was argued that the Directors, being Trustees for the stockholders, had no right to resign at all, except for cause, and had especially no right to resign when suspicion was thrown on their motives for resigning. The new Directors should only be appointed by the stockholders. The sale of stock and the proposed resignation of the Directors were only parts of a scheme to transfer the control of the road to Mr. Poppenhusen, who already controlled the other two roads. James C. Carter, for the defendants, said that the injunction asked for was not to prevent the sale of the stock, for that had been already consummated. It was hardly to prevent the Directors from resigning. They were not obliged to serve out the entire year, and could resign if they chose. The injunction was against acts looking to a transfer of the control of the company. Now that the sale of the stock had been made, there was nothing to prevent such transfer except the resignation of the Directors, and there was no precedent for such an injunction. If the plaintiffs asked anything they asked that the defendants should be restrained from resigning from certain motives. This was absurd. To entitle a man to an injunction he must show some irreparable injury as likely to result from the act complained of, and no such injury had been shown. At the conclusion of the argument Judge Barrett took the papers, reserving his decision.

Mr. A. Poppenhusen, President of the Southern Railroad of Long Island, and of the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad, has purchased 35,000 shares of the Long Island Railroad. This gives him a controlling interest in that road, and the virtual control of all the railroads on Long Island, comprising about two hundred and fifty-two miles. The price he paid for the stock was $1,750,000, or $37 50 per share, the par value being $50.

THE BEE FORGERY.

BEGINNING THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM J. BEE FOR FORGING THE NAME OF L. M. BATES & CO.

The trial of a forgery case which has gained considerable notoriety and will probably occupy several days was begun before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday in in the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Lyon conducts the case for the prosecution, while the counsel retained for the defense consists of the following imposing array of lawyers: Ex-Recorder James M. Smith, ex-Judge Fullerton, ex-Assistant District Attorney Nolan, Col. Charles S. Spencer, and Messrs. Reeve and Sawyer, three of whom were in attendance. The charge against the prisoner, William J. Bee, a young man of good appearance, said to be well connected, is that on Feb. 20, 1875, he took to the office of George E. Hazewell, No. 15 Broadway, five notes on the Ninth National Bank, signed by L. M. Bates & Co., the large dry goods merchants on Broadway. On offering the notes for sale, Mr. Hazewell demanded proof of their genuineness, whereupon Bee drew up and signed a certificate to that effect. The notes were of the following dates and denominations: Feb. 1, 1875, $5,000; Feb. 2, $5,000; Feb. 3, $5,000; Feb. 4, $5,000; Feb. 5, $10,000—$30,000 in all. The notes, which bore as signatures and indorsements the firm name of L. M. Bates & Co., were subsequently discovered to be forgeries. The firm of L. M. Bates & Co. is composed of the following members: Levi M. Bates, Oscar G. Ditmars, James H. Schler, Alexander McCullum, Charles E. Chapman, Henry E. McElligott, James Dickey, Joseph G. Robinson, George W. Gano, and John T. Pults. After the impaneling of a jury, the further hearing of the case was postponed until to-day, when Assistant District Attorney Lyon will open for the prosecution.

SUIT AGAINST A CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Judge Sanford, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday granted a motion allowing Andrew Carnegie to put in a supplementary answer in a suit brought against him and others by the firms of M. K. Jesup & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Perkins, Livingston & Post. The action was brought to recover about $250,000 in gold for which notes were given to the Davenport Construction Company of Iowa. The defendants are parties interested in the company, which the plaintiffs claim was never organized in accordance with the laws of Iowa and by the Iowa statutes; such interested parties are thereby made individually liable. The notes were given for railroad iron to be used by the company for the construction of the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad, and were secured by the bonds of the railroad company. The original answer of the defendants alleged that the laws of Iowa were complied with in the organization of the construction company. On the argument of the motion the plaintiff's counsel stated that the highest court in Iowa had recently held that there had been a failure to organize the company properly, and that, in consequence, the incorporators were individually liable, unless it could be maintained that the construction company came within an exception of the statute which provides that it shall not apply to railroad companies. Mr. Carnegie recently made a motion to put in a supplemental answer, alleging, first, that the plaintiffs had recognized the incorporation of the company and could not dispute it; and, second, that a settlement had been made by the plaintiffs with Thomas A. Scott, one of the defendants, which released the other defendants. The motion also asked that the plaintiffs be compelled to reply as to whether or not they had made any settlement with Mr. Scott. This motion, as was stated, has just been granted by Judge Sanford. John E. Parsons appeared for the plaintiffs and Lewis Saunders for the defendant.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

On Dec. 15 Messrs. Lewis Brothers & Co., of Nos. 86 and 88 Worth street, intrusted to their truckman, Thomas Smith, three cases of muslin, valued at $500, to be delivered to Cochrane, McLean & Co. and Bloomer, King & Co. Instead of delivering the goods at once, Smith visited another truckman named Augustus B. McKee to join him in a drink, and both entered a liquor saloon leaving the truck with its contents standing on the street. On returning Smith found that the horse, truck, and muslin had disappeared during his absence, and at once gave information to the Police. The horse and truck were subsequently recovered, and the missing cases of muslin were discovered by Officer Murphy, of the Fifth Precinct, in a cellar at No. 48 Grand street, in possession of a man named John Williams, alias Logan Fay, living at No. 144 Forsyth street. Fay could not give a satisfactory explanation of his possession of the stolen property, and was arrested and indicted. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the prisoner pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to two years in the Penitentiary.

ASSIGNMENTS SET ASIDE.

Judge Van Brunt, in the Equity Term of the Court of Common Pleas, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Richard Field against Elias Tannenholz and others. The action was brought by the plaintiff, who is one of the creditors of Tannenholz, to set aside assignments of property made by the latter to Joseph Speisman, with intent, as alleged, to defraud creditors. Speisman transferred the property to a man named Levy, who transferred it in turn to others. Tannenholz, seeing no way of getting at his property, turned about and became the principal witness for the plaintiff. Judge Van Brunt decided yesterday that the assignments should be set aside as void against the creditors of Tannenholz. In the accompanying opinion, the Judge says that one thing is clearly established by the evidence in the case, and that is, that no reliance is to be placed upon the testimony of any of the parties to the action who were connected with the assignments sought to be set aside.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Jan. 31.—The proceedings to-day were as follows: No. 120, Amalea Koehncke, respondent, vs. Joseph Rusa, appellant; argument resumed and concluded; No. 156, Marcena M. Dickson, respondent, vs. Charles B. Colver, appellant; submitted. No. 158, Thomas G. Clark, appellant, vs. James Donaldson, respondent; [illegible]

Thomas Dolan, of counsel for appellant, and by F. Tillon for respondent. No. 159, Lucas Thompson, respondent, vs. Alexander Lumley et al., appellants; argued by C. Bainbridge Smith, of counsel for appellants, and by R. J. Reymer for respondent. No. 66, The People, &c., appellants, vs. William Wasson et al., respondents; argued by E. W. Paige, of counsel for appellant, and by Eugene Burlingame for respondents. Proclamation made and court adjourned.

The day calendar for Tuesday, Feb. 1, is as follows: Nos. 93, 162, 126, 138, 161, 102, 164, and 166.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

AN ACTION AGAINST COLLECTOR ARTHUR DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE DEFENDANT—OTHER CASES.

The United States Circuit Court was opened yesterday morning by Judge Wallace. The first case called was that of the Goddard Brothers against Collector Arthur to recover alleged excessive duties paid upon a certain grade of trimmings, made of cotton and other materials, and upon which they paid under protest a duty of sixty per cent., claiming that they should have paid only thirty-five per cent. as upon mixed goods, or, if not so, at least only fifty per cent. The protest was insufficient to indicate any legal objection, except that they should have paid duty as upon goods of mixed materials, and it having been held that the law regarding duties upon goods of mixed materials had been repealed the protest was deemed insufficient, and by direction of the court the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

The next case was that of the United States against the sureties of —— Staples, formerly a Paymaster in the United States Army, and since deceased, to recover an alleged balance due. Upon examination it appeared that the transcripts forwarded by the Treasury Department contained arithmetical errors, and by consent a juror was withdrawn, and the case was continued for the term.

The suit of Fassin & Co. against Collector Arthur was next called. The plaintiffs claim that they paid under protest a duty of $1 per gallon on certain grades of olive oils, on which they should only have been required to pay twenty-five cents per gallon, as the importations were not of salad oils. The Government claims that the importations were of an article much better than the salad oils coming to this market, and consequently liable to the larger duty. Assistant United States District Attorney Tremain appeared for the defense. The case is still on.

COURT NOTES.

The answer of the *Tribune* Association to the libel suit begun by Trenor W. Park, was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court.

At the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, Joseph Dubeck, of No. 98 Willett street, was held in default of $2,000 to answer for stabbing his brother William while engaged in a quarrel.

At the Harlem Police Court yesterday, Albert Fiuelien, who was arrested on suspicion of having stolen two horses belonging to a person in Yorktown, Westchester County, was committed for examination until this afternoon.

James Miller, a notorious pickpocket, was arrested at the arsenal in the Central Park on Sunday, while in the act of robbing a lady of her pocket-book. He was held for trial at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court.

Edward C. Donnelly and William Little were arrested on Sunday night in Tenth avenue for having knocked down and attempted to rob Michael Murphy, of No. 152 Steuben street, Jersey City. Judge Murray, at the Fifty-seventh Police Court, held them for trial.

Joseph McCloskey, alias Henry Wilson, who was arrested on Monday, the 24th inst., on the charge of snatching $1,590 from Arthur Seitz, a messenger of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, waived examination yesterday before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court, and was committed for trial in default of $4,000 bail.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted writs of certiorari to carry to the Court of Appeals two cases in which the convictions were recently upheld by the Supreme Court, General Term. One of these was that of William Tuite, convicted of felonious assault, and the other that of George H. Crimmins, convicted of black-mail.

Jacob Schwarzschield, proprietor of the Volks Garten, at No. 201 Bowery; Charles Traub, proprietor of the Bowery Garden, at No. 113 Bowery; Mayer Goldschmidt, of the Tivoli Garden, and Gustave Hachauf, of No. 208 East Houston street, were each held by Justice Kilbreth, yesterday, in $1,000 bail, for violation of the law against Sunday amusements, and also for violation of the Excise law.

Joseph Coburn, the pugilist, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, on the charge of assaulting Nicholas McDermott, a hackman, living at No. 345 West Twenty-eighth street. Coburn hired McDermott on Sunday to drive him, and afterward not only refused to pay the fare but beat the hackman on the head with a cane. He was obliged to furnish $300 bail for his appearance.

Ten suits were begun yesterday in the United States District Court against Charles B. Tyng and Lawrence E. Hopkins, (Tyng & Co.,) and Thomas M. Tyng, to recover $22,000 duties due on warehouse bonds. The amounts and dates of the bonds are as follows: Nov. 9, 1870, $4,500; March 15, 1871, $500; March 27, 1872, $1,400; Aug. 13, 1870, $9,000; Feb. 5, 1870, $2,000; Oct. 17, 1870, $2,200; May 7, 1870, $3,800; Jan. 21, 1870, $2,000; Jan. 6, 1871, $2,800; Feb. 27, 1871, $800.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Gildersleeve, Frederick Buck, keeper of a liquor saloon at No. 366 Tenth avenue, charged with gambling and fraudulently depriving thereby Michael Farrell, a farmer, of Chatham, Columbia County, of $35, was tried and acquitted. Two Poles, named George Barbour and George Wilkowsky, charged with swindling a fellow-countryman named Joseph Glack, of No. 70 Oliver street, out of $100 in a game of "21" at No. 88 Mulberry street, were also acquitted, the witnesses for the prosecution being too stupid and ignorant of English to prove the case.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Matter of Fesacer et al.—Order appointing Isidor Abrahams special guardian on giving bond with two sureties in double the value of each infant's interests, and a reference therefore to John W. Lewis, Esq., to take proof and report.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bitter vs. Boody.—Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Lawrence.

Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.—The defendants' counsel has submitted his points and I am waiting for those of the plaintiff in reply. As I desire to dispose of the motion before the first Monday of February, counsel for plaintiff should submit his points as early as possible this week.

Weeks vs. Satterlee.—Case set down for the second Monday of March, without prejudice to the defendant's right to move at Chambers for a commission to examine the witness, Van Dusen, or for such other relief as he may be advised. Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Foulks vs. Kemp.—Motion granted with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Walker vs. Walker.—Motion granted without costs. Memorandum.

Brown vs. Schwoen et al.—Motion for Receiver granted with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Willmont vs. Meserole et al.—Motion denied without costs. Memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Beaumont vs. Kimpton.—Memorandum for counsel. Order to be settled.

Sonnay vs. Hamel.—The sale will be set aside on defendant paying expenses of sale and procuring further justification of sureties on appeal within five days. Order to be settled on two days' notice.

McDonnell vs. Vreeland.—Order filed with papers.

Coombs vs. Cantrell.—The judgment should be amended by providing that the personal judgment shall not be enforced against the property of the defendant until the premises subject to the lien have been sold and prove insufficient to satisfy the judgment. Order to be settled on notice.

Gerner vs. Bongrand.—Alias attachment allowed.

O'Conner vs. Gallagher.—Stay granted without security on appellant stipulating to bring appeal to argument in March term.

Felt vs. Trowbridge.—Attachment allowed bailable in $500.

Cockroft vs. New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Field vs. Tannenholz.—Opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
66—Roebling vs. Duncan.	265—Mudge vs. O'Bright.
1—Deering vs. Laloz.	271—Seiter vs. Falk.
89—Stacy vs. Lane.	290—Dorn, &c., vs. Williams, &c.
94—Goodridge vs. Lane, &c.	313—Williamson vs. Cobb.
110—Welsh vs. Schlitz.	314—Hynes, &c., vs. Deane.
149—Smith vs. Wright.	315—Hynes vs. Culver.
248—Dayton et al. vs. Hirsch.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
276—Le Baron vs. Long Island Bank.	294—Steinway et al. vs. Steinway et al.
292—Mooney vs. Leventritt.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

William J. Ree, forgery. Henry Starr, robbery. John Gullary, cruelty to animals.	John Cochran, Morris Fitzgerald, John White, Matthew Manning, Peter Bogan, James Fitzgerald, William Watson.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000 N. W. C. C. G. 90¼	550 North-western... 42⅝
84,000 do.....b3. 90¼	600 do. 42½
5,000 H.&St. J. 8s, C. 85	200 do. 42⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st...103	300 do. 42¼
5,000 Un. Pac. L. G...101½	200 do.....c. 42¼
200 A. & P. Tel....b3. 20⅞	300 North-west. Pf... 63¾
700 do. 21	100 do. 63⅝
400 Mich. Central... 62	100 do.....b30. 63¾
300 do. 61⅞	600 St. Paul... 42¼
100 do. 61⅝	700 do. 42⅛
500 West. Union...c. 80	100 do. 42
800 do. 80	200 St. Paul Pref... 76⅜
1000 do. 80¼	600 Ohio & Miss... 24⅜
400 do. 80½	500 do. 24½
1000 do. 80	900 do. 24⅜
300 do. 79⅞	400 do. 24¼
1500 do. 79¾	800 do. 24⅛
1500 do. 79⅝	400 do.....s3. 24
200 do. 79⅝	900 do. 24⅛
300 do. 79¼	300 do.....b3. 24¼
800 do. 79½	1000 do.....s3. 24⅛
500 do. 79⅝	600 do. 24
600 do. 79¾	850 do. 23⅞
100 do.....c. 79¾	300 do.....c. 23⅞
300 do. 79⅞	200 do. 24
1100 do. 79¾	100 do.....b3. 24⅛
700 do. 79⅝	20 Del., Lack. & W...118½
300 do.....c. 79½	200 N. J. Southern... 2¼
908 do. 79¼	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf... 5⅞
800 do. 79⅜	200 do. 6
1100 do. 79½	100 do. 6¼
500 Pacific Mail... 38¾	200 do. 6½
1700 do. 38⅝	100 do. 6⅜
1800 do. 38½	600 do.....b3. 6⅜
200 do. 38⅝	300 do.....b3. 6½
300 Erie Railway... 17	200 do.....s3. 6⅜
100 Rock Island...s3.108⅞	350 Tol. & Wabash... 6¼
100 do. 108⅞	100 C., C. & I. C... 5¾
300 do.....s3.108¾	100 H. & St. J. Pf... 33⅛
500 Lake Shore...s3. 67½	200 Han. & St. J...s3. 22⅜
24 do. 67⅜	200 do. 22⅜
2000 do. 67½	200 do.....s3. 22⅛
1400 do.....s3. 67¾	200 do.....s3. 22
100 do.....c. 67⅜	900 Pacific R. of Mo.. 14⅞
25 do. 67	700 do. 15
500 do. 67½	100 do. 15⅛
100 Union Pacific... 71¾	100 do. 15¼
100 do.....s3. 71¾	100 do.....c. 15
100 do. 71½	600 do. 15¼
100 do.....b3. 71⅞	200 do.....c. 15¼
200 do. 71¾	100 do. 15⅜
100 do.....s3. 71⅜	500 do.....b3. 15½
100 do.....s3. 71	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....c.121⅞	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....b.c.122
40,000 do.....b.c.122	45,000 do.....122⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...b3.119¾	3,750 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....b3.117½
2,000 do.....small.119⅝	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.....12.119¼
3,500 U. S. 5s, '81, C.118⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$15,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 70¼	200 Erie R'way.b.c.c. 17⅛
100,000 do.....b. c. 70¼	200 do. 17¼
1,000 Mo. 6s. L. Bs.102⅞	500 do. 17⅜
4,000 N.J.C.1st.Con.109¾	500 do.....b3. 17½
3,000 L. & W.B.Con. 97	300 do.....c. 17⅜
1,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div.... 92	200 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 6⅜
	300 do. 6½
10,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. Div.... 94½	1150 L.S. & M.So..b.c. 67½
	1300 do. 67⅜
9,000 M.& S.P.C.S.F. 84⅜	100 do.....c. 67⅝
7,000 Long Dock Bs.104	1900 do. 67¾
9,000 H.&S.J.8s.Con 84¾	1500 do.....s3. 67⅞
2,000 Ind.,B.& W.2d. 11	4900 do. 68
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st.C.120½	1810 do. 68⅛
1,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.117	1100 do.....b3. 68⅛
6,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 99½	1000 do.....s3. 68
1,000 Alb. & Sus.2d.107¾	1500 do. 68⅛
5,000 U.Pac.7s, L.G.101½	2000 do. 68¼
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 95⅞	1400 do.....s3. 68⅛
7,000 do.....b. c. 95¾	9000 do. 68
2,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st.. 56	800 do.....s3. 67⅞
1,000 do. 56¼	200 Un. Pac.....b. c. 71⅜
1,000 do. 56½	20 do. 71¼
3,000 do.....b. c. 56	300 do. 71½
20,000 H. & C.Mo.1st. 80	200 do. 71⅜
1,000 C. So.1st,c.on. 70¾	100 do. 71
10,000 R. & Sar. 1st..115	100 Illinois Cen.....b3. 98
16,000 C. & N.W. Con. coup.Gold Bs. 90¼	300 C. & N. W...b. c. c. 42⅜
	50 do.....b3. 42¼
1,000 C.R.I. & P.7s.109⅛	800 do. 42⅛
102 Merchants' B'nk.118¼	100 do.....c. 42¼
70 Del. & H. Canal...120	100 do.....b3. 42⅜
200 At.& Pac.Tel...b.c. 21	200 do.....s3. 42⅜
100 do.....b30. 21¼	500 do. 42¼
400 do. 21⅜	200 do.....c. 42¼
300 do.....b3. 21½	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 63½
100 Mar. Pf. a. p... 10	200 do.....s3. 63⅝
205 W. Un. Tel.b. c. c. 79⅛	200 do. 63¾
700 do. 79⅝	100 do. 64
2400 do. 79¾	300 do. 63⅞
1100 do.....c. 79⅞	100 do. 63¾
2700 do. 80	7 C.,M.& St.P....b.c. 42
3100 do. 79⅞	300 do.....s3. 42¼
200 do.....s3. 79¾	300 do.....s3. 42⅛
100 do. 79⅞	1600 do. 42⅛
500 do. 79⅞	1300 C.,M.&S.P.Pf.b.c. 76⅝
1000 do. 80	200 do.....s3. 76½
4200 do. 80⅛	100 do.....c. 76⅜
100 do.....s3. 80⅛	500 do.....c. 76⅜
2900 do.....b3. 80¼	700 do. 76¾
700 do.....b3. 80⅛	200 C. & R. I...b. c. b3.108⅞
1500 do. 80⅛	100 do. 108⅞
800 do. 80⅛	60 do.....s10.108⅞
1500 do. 80	100 Del., L. & W.b.c.118¼
500 do. 79⅞	45 Morris & Essex..102⅝
2600 do. 79⅞	200 N. J. Southern.... 2¼
1600 do. 79⅞	100 S.L.,I.M.& So.b.c. 19½
100 do. 79⅞	100 do. 20
1400 do.....s3. 79⅞	400 Pac. of Mo....b.c. 15½
600 do. 79⅞	200 do.....s60. 15
900 do. 79⅞	200 do.....b3. 15¼
300 do. 79⅞	200 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 22½
500 do. 79½	100 do. 22⅜
1800 do. 79⅝	200 do. 22¾
50 American Ex.... 59	100 do.....s3. 22½
200 do.....b. c. 59	100 do.....s3. 22¼
320 Wells-Fargo Ex... 85	100 H. & St. J. Pf.b.c. 33⅛
400 do. 85¼	100 do. 33½
15 U. S. Ex.....b. c. c. 61	300 do. 33⅜
400 do. 62	200 Ohio & M...b.c.b3. 24⅛
1100 Pac. Mail.b.c.s3. 38½	200 do.....b3. 24⅛
1700 do. 38½	1400 do. 24⅛
3000 do.....c. 38⅝	300 do.....c. 24⅛
4000 do. 38¾	750 do. 24⅜
300 do. 38⅝	200 do. 24⅝
100 do.....b3. 38⅝	2300 do. 24¼
3500 do. 38⅝	50 do. 24
1400 do. 38½	300 do. 24⅛
100 do. 38⅝	100 do. 24
100 N.Y.C. & H.b. c. c.112	100 Ohio & M. Pf. b.c. 50⅞
200 Mich. Cen.....b. c. 61⅞	200 C.,C.& I.C.b.c.b60 6
600 do. 61⅝	50 do. 6
500 do.....b3. 62	300 do. 5⅞
500 do. 62¼	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

$5,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 79¼	100 Pittsburg... 94
8,000 L. & N. Con... 89⅝	100 North-western... 42⅛
1,000 Un. Pac.1st c.103	200 do. 42
200 Pac. Mail... 38½	300 do. 41⅞
1200 do.....s3. 38⅝	200 do. 41¾
1400 do. 38⅝	200 do. 41⅝
100 do.....s3. u r. 38¼	400 do. 41¾
100 do. 38	1200 do. 41½
2300 do. 38	300 do. 41¼
400 do. 37⅞	400 do. 40⅞
300 do. 38	300 do. 40¾
3400 West. Union... 79¾	600 do. 41¼
900 do. 79⅜	100 do. 41½
800 do. 79⅜	500 do. 41⅜
100 do. 79⅜	400 do. 41⅝
3100 do. 79⅛	100 N. W. Pref... 63⅛
4600 do. 79	300 do. 63¼
1300 do. 79	100 do. 63⅛
200 do. 79⅛	200 do. 63¾
600 do.....s3. 79¼	300 do. 62⅞
200 do.....s3. 79¼	500 do. 62⅞
200 do. 79⅜	200 do. 62⅝
10 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 112½	9 N. J. Cen... 107⅞
100 Mich. Central.... 62	200 Rock Island... 108⅝
17 Lake Shore.... 68	45 do. 108⅝
100 do.....s3. 67⅞	100 do. 108⅝
1700 do.....s3. 67⅝	800 do. 108½
300 do.....c. 67⅜	200 St. Paul... 42
2000 do. 67⅝	100 do. 41⅞
200 do. 67½	300 do. 41¾
100 do. 67⅝	300 do.....c. 41½
100 do. 67¼	2.0 do. 41⅝
700 do. 67½	400 St. Paul Pref.... 76⅜
1000 do. 67	100 do.....s3. 76
2100 do. 67¼	100 Tol. & Wab.... 6¼
1500 do.....s3. 67	100 St. L. & K. C. P.... 27½
2000 do. 67⅛	300 C., C. & I. C.... 5¾
1000 do.....s3. 67⅛	100 Ohio & Miss....b3. 24¼
400 do.....c. 67⅛	300 do. 24
1200 do. 67⅜	150 do. 23⅞
8200 do. 67	300 do. 23¾
500 do.....s3. 66⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 22
400 Erie Railway....c. 17⅜	500 H. & St. Jo. Pref.... 33½
400 do. 17¼	100 do. 33⅛
100 Un. Pac.... 70¾	97 Chic. & Alton....105¼
100 do. 70½	100 At. & Pac. P.... 6½
100 do. 70⅜	100 do. 6⅜
200 do. 71	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....122	$25,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Coup.....118⅝
10,000U.S.5s,10-40C.119¾	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn.6s, old.. 48	100 C.& Pitts. G...b.c. 94½
1,000 Tenn.6s,new.. 46¾	60 do. 94⅛
1,000 C.&O.1st.Con. 30½	300 Mich. Cen....b.c. 61½
2,000 N.J. C. 1st. C..110	11000 LS.&M.S.b.c.s3. 66⅞
2,000 A.D.&Im.C.7s.102	1100 do. 67
5,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 84¾	1500 do. 67⅛
5,000 do. 84⅝	1200 do. 67¼
11,000 N.W.&C.C. G.. 90½	200 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 41⅞
2,000 H.&St.J. 8s, C. 84½	100 do. 41½
1,000 O.& Miss. 2d... 79¼	100 do. 41⅝
1,000 C. Pac. G. Bds.105¼	100 do. 41⅝
1,000 C. Pac. L. G... 97⅝	100 do.....s3. 41⅝
3,000 C.Pac.1st, San J. Branch... 93¼	1000 do. 41¼
	200 do. 41⅛
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st...103⅛	1700 do. 41
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 95⅞	10 do. 41½
2,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st.. 56	1500 do. 40⅞
5,000 L & Nash.Con. 89⅝	800 do. 41
1,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.117¼	200 C.& N.W.Pf....b.c. 62½
5,000 C.So.1st.Coup. on.....b.c. 70½	100 do. 62⅝
	100 do. 62⅜
50 Fourth Nat. B'k.. 91¼	200 do. 62¼
100 Canton Company. 46	200 do. 62½
100 Mar. a. p.....b.c. 9¼	200 do. 62⅜
1400 W.Un. Tel.....b.c. 79¼	300 C., M. & St.P...b.c. 41½
2400 do. 79⅛	800 do. 41⅝
3500 do. 79	100 do. 41⅝
300 do. 78⅞	300 do. 41¼
100 do. 78¾	100 do. 41⅜
100 do. 78½	500 C.,M.& S.P.Pf.b.c. 75⅞
200 do. 78¾	100 do. 76
500 do. 78⅞	730 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 23⅝
200 Mar. Pf. a. p...b.c. 9¾	400 do.....c. 23⅝
100 At.&Pac.Tel...b.c. 20⅞	1500 do. 23⅜
500 Pac.M.S.Co....b.c. 37⅞	2800 do. 23⅜
200 do. 37¾	200 H.&St.Jo...b.c.s3. 31¾
500 do.....b3. 38	600 H.&S.J.Pf..b.c.s3. 33
100 do.....c. 37⅞	100 Morris & Essex..102⅝
200 N.Y.C.&H...b.c.s3.111½	15 N.Y.,N.H.&H..b.c.150½
50 do. 111⅜	100 At.&Pac.Pf....b.c. 6⅞
200 Erie R'y.....b.c. 17¼	100 do. 7
300 do. 17⅛	100 Kansas Pac...b.c. 15
100 Chi. & R. I....b.c.108⅞	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 D. C. 3.65s... 70¼	23 N.Y.C.& Hud.....111¼
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 95⅞	60 New-Jersey.....s3.138
20,000 Pac. of Mo.2d. 71	100 Rock Island.....108⅞
2,000 Cen. Pac., San. J. Branch... 93½	100 do. 108⅝
	350 do. 108¾
1,000 N.J.Cen.1st C.110	500 Del.Lack.& W'n...118¼
100 Canton... 46	100 St. Paul.....b3. 41½
100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 21	300 do. 41⅜
1000 West. Union... 79	100 do.....s3. 41¼
800 do. 79⅛	1000 do. 41⅛
700 do.....b3. 79¼	1500 do.....b3. 41½
100 do.....b3. 79⅛	500 do. 41⅝
1600 do. 79⅛	400 do. 41⅜
400 Pacific Mail... 37⅞	100 Pac.R.of Mo.b.c. 14¾
4200 do. 38	100 do. 14⅝
400 Erie Railway... 17⅝	300 do. 14⅞
1400 do. 17½	100 St. Paul Pref.... 75⅞
100 do.....b30. 17⅜	100 do. 75¾
100 do.....s3. 17½	200 do. 75⅞
300 do.....b3. 17⅜	1000 do. 76
20 Pittsburg... 94½	100 do. 76⅛
200 do. 96	500 do. 76½
1000 Lake Shore...b3. 67¼	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 32⅞
1300 do. 67⅛	100 do. 32¾
300 do.....s3. 67¼	200 do. 32⅞
100 do.....s5. 67¼	200 Han. & St. Jo... 22
300 North-western... 41½	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 21¾
900 do. 41	700 Ohio & Miss.... 23⅝
200 do. 41¼	1600 do. 23¾
400 do. 41⅜	700 do. 23⅞
100 North W'n Pref.. 62½	700 do. 24
100 do. 62⅜	1200 do. 24⅛
100 do.....b3. 62½	700 do.....b3. 24¼
400 do. 62⅜	100 C., C. & I. C....s3. 5¾
100 do. 62¾	

MONDAY, Jan. 31—P. M.

The stock market to-day, after a strong opening at prices higher than the closing quotations of Saturday, experienced one of those reactions incidental to an upward movement, and which are always regarded as healthy in a bull movement. The bears took advantage of the reaction to hammer the market, and had recourse to their usual tactics in the circulation of false rumors, with the result of depressing prices ½ to 2 ₩ cent. The market, however, closed with a better tone and some recovery, so that the bears really gained no advantage, but rather played into the hands of their adversaries by creating a large "short" interest, which constitutes in itself an element of future strength to speculation. The volume of business was large, the transactions aggregating 250,000 shares, of which 75,000 were in Western Union, 57,000 in Lake Shore, 27,000 in Pacific Mail, and 22,000 in Ohio and Mississippi and Chicago and North-western. In the early advance Western Union reached 80½, Lake Shore 68¼, North-western common 42⅝, preferred 64, St. Paul 42¼, preferred 76¾, Union Pacific 71¾, Ohio and Mississippi 24½, Pacific Mail 38¾, and Erie 17⅝. As already noticed above, there was a subsequent decline of ½ to 2 per cent., but toward the close this was partially recovered, the market leaving off firm.

The money market was easy, with the supply of capital in excess of the demand at 5@6 ₩ cent. to borrowers on call. Late in the afternoon there were offerings as low as 4 ₩ cent. on stock collaterals. In discounts there is a scarcity of prime names, which sell readily at 5½ to 7 ₩ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington to-day for redemption was $800,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities quiet and firm. The Bank of England gained £87,000 sterling on balance, three months discounts being easy at 3⅜ ₩ cent. Consols closed at 94 1-16@94 3-16 for money and at 94 3-16@94¼ for the account; and United States bonds at 105¾@106 for 1865s, (old,) 109½@109⅝ for 1867s, 107⅝ for 10-40s, and 105⅜@105½ for new 5s. Erie sold at 15¼@15⅝. The sterling exchange market was firmer in tone, and a more active demand prevailed. Sales of prime bankers' bills were made at $4 85½@$4 85¾ for 60 days, and at $4 89@$4 89¼ for demand, but there was less disposition to draw at these rates than at the close of last week. The situation in the Gold Room was unchanged, the market ruling dull throughout the day. The price opened at 113, advanced to 113⅛, and at the close was 113. On gold loans the rates were 2 to 5 ₩ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were firm at full prices, a further improvement of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. being noted in some issues. In railroad mortgages the dealings were well distributed, and, as a rule, the changes were in favor of higher prices. The largest transactions were in Chicago and North-western, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Pacific issues. In the last named Union Pacific Sinking Funds were strong, advancing to 95⅞. State Bonds were strong for Tennessees, and firm for Missouris and District Columbia 3.65s.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1876.

Gold receipts	$724,401 35
Gold payments	179,035 92
Gold balance	47,906,518 32
Currency receipts	1,161,436 16
Currency payments	919,340 20
Currency balance	37,988,466 69
Customs	646,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 31.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	113	113
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118½	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122	122
Bills on London	$4 85½	$4 85½@$4 85¾
New-York Central	111¾	111½
Rock Island	108¾	108¾
Pacific Mail	38⅝	38
St. Paul	42⅜	41¾
St. Paul Preferred	76½	76¼
Lake Shore	67⅜	67¼
North-western	42½	41⅜
North-western Preferred	63⅝	62¾
Western Union	79½	79⅛
Union Pacific	71	70½
Toledo and Wabash	6⅛	6⅜
Delaware, Lack. and Western	118¼	118¼
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107½
Panama	134	134
Erie	17	17⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	24¼	24¼
C., C. & I. C.	5¾	5¾
Harlem	135½	136

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	112	111½	300
Erie	17⅝	17	5,400
Lake Shore	68¼	66⅞	57,400
Wabash	6½	6¼	1,000
North-western	42⅝	40¾	17,250
North-western Preferred	64	62¼	4,200
Rock Island	108⅞	108⅜	2,450
Milwaukee and St. Paul	42¼	41¼	10,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	76¾	75¾	6,700
Pittsburg	95	94	300
Del., Lack. and Western	118¼	118¼	600
Michigan Central	62¼	61⅝	2,300
Illinois Central	98	98	100
Union Pacific	71¾	70½	1,900
C., C. and I. C.	5⅞	5¾	950
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22⅝	21¾	1,600
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	33½	32¾	2,000
Ohio and Mississippi	24½	23⅜	22,000
Missouri Pacific	15½	14¾	4,200
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	7	5⅞	2,500
Western Union	80½	78½	75,000
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	21½	20⅞	2,000
Pacific Mail	38¾	37¾	27,200
Mariposa	9¼	9¼	100
Mariposa Preferred	9¾	9¾	100
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	85¼	85	600
Amer. Mer. Union Express	59	59	100
United States Express	62	62	100
Canton	46	46	100
New-Jersey Southern	2¼	2¼	300
Total sales			249,550

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	124¾	125
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅞	122⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122½	123
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114½	..
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114½	..
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	119⅝	119⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, cou.	119⅝	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	122	122⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅞	122⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123	123¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123	123¼
United States 10-40s, registered	119¼	119½
United States 10-40s, coupons	119⅝	119⅞
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117¼	117⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118½	118¾

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $43,000 for interest, and $28,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$17,329,000
Gold balances	999,415
Currency balances	1,345,200

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$75,633,297
Currency balances	3,276,781
Gold exchanges	8,003,271
Gold balances	1,009,766

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Illinois coup. 6s, '77.100½	N.C.New bds., A.&O. 8
Illinois coup, 8s, '79.100½	N. C.Sp'l Tax,class 1. 3
Illinois War Loan...100½	N. C.Sp'l Tax,class 2. 2⅞
Kentucky 6s.......100½	N. C.Sp'l Tax,class 3. 2¾
La. 8s Levee bs.of'75. 42	Ohio 6s, 1881.......108
Mo. 6s due in '76....100¼	Ohio 6s, 1886.......111
Mo. 6s due in '77....101	Rhode Island 6s.....108
Mo. 6s due in '78....101	South Carolina 6s... 36
Mo. 6s due in '79....101	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju.. 38½
Mo. 6s due in '80....101	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 36
Fund'g Bds.,due'94-5.102	S. C. Fund. act, 1866. 36
L'g B.,due'81 to'91 in.102	S. C. L. C.,1889,J.&J. 36
Asy. or Un'y.,due '92.102	S. C. L.C.,1889,A.&O. 36
Han.& St. Jo.,due'76.100½	S. C. 7s of 1888...... 37
Han.& St. Jo.,due'86.100½	S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 5
Han.& St. Jo.,due'87.100½	Tennessee 6s, old.... 47
N. Y. Reg. By. Loan.104	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 46
N. Y. Coup. B. Loan.104	T. 6s, n. bds.n.series. 46
N. C. 6s old, Jan.&J. 17	Texas 10s of 1876....102½
N. C. 6s,April & Oct. 17	Virginia 6s, old...... 37
N. C. N. C. R., J.&J. 55	Va. 6s, new bs, 1866.. 38
N. C. N. C. R.,A.&O. 55	Va. 6s, new bs, 1867.. 38
N.C.N.C.R.c.offJ.&J. 40	Va. 6s, Con. bs...... 76½
N.C.N.C.R.c.offA.&O. 40	Va. 6s,ex mat'd coup. 69½
N. C. Fund. act,1866. 10	Va. 6s, Con.2d series. 44½
N. C. Fund. act,1868. 9½	Va. 6s, deferred bds. 9
N. C.New bds., J.&J.. 9	D. of C. 3-65s, 1924... 70

And the following for City Bank shares:

America.........150	Grocers.........94
American Exchange.115	Imp's' & Traders'...190
Butch's' & Drovers'.125	Mercantile........104
Central National....100	Merchants'.........118¼
Chatham..........136	Metropolitan.......125
City..............300	Nassau............103
First National.....200	New-York..........130½
Fourth National.... 91½	Ninth National.....80
Fulton............150	Park..............125
Gallatin National...129	Phenix............94⅛
German American.. 79	St. Nicholas.......103
Gold Exchange......120	State of New-York..105

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 31.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102½	102⅝
City 6s, new	107⅛	107¼
Camden and Amboy Railroad	137½	137⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅞	56
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	53⅛	53¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¾	63⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45¾	45⅞
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	22⅜	22½
Northern Central Railroad	38	38⅛
Lehigh Navigation	51¼	51⅜
Lehigh Navigation, gold loan	104	104¼

The interest coupons on the mortgage bonds of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, maturing Feb. 1, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 31, 1876.

COFFEE—Rio has been more firmly held at the recently reduced prices in view of the renewed agitation of the duty question, but has not been in much request. Sales have been reported here of 4,080 bags Rio by the F. W. Carlton, 600 bags by the Humboldt, and 1,000 bags Santos by the Fearless on private terms; also, 4,500 bags Rio, by the Alida, at Baltimore, and 3,500 bags by the Snowdrop at Mobile, on private terms....Other kinds dull and irregular....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 15¾c.@16c.; fair, 17½c.@17¾c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¾c.@19½c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Java invoices, 24c.@26½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19½c.; Mexican, 17½c.@18½c.; Macassar, 20c.@21c.; Ceylon, 18c.@19½c., and San Domingo, 15½c.@15¾c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in light request for early delivery, and quoted 1-16c. ₩ lb. lower....Ordinary quoted at 9½c.; Low Middling at 12¼c.@12½c.; Middling at 13c.@13 3-16c....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 276 bales, (of which 145 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 26 bales to shippers and 250 bales to spinners....An active business has been reported for forward delivery, but at a further reduction in prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 26,300 bales, (of which 3,900 bales were on Saturday evening, and 22,400 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 13c.; March, 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; April, 13⅜c.@13 13-32c.; May, 13⅝c.; June, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; July, 14c.@14 1-32c.; August, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@3-32c. ₩ lb., closing weak. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,561 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 27,577 bales, against 25,150 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 42,948 bales, against 41,764 bales last week. ....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,979,191 bales, against 2,554,988 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 11,108 bales; to the Continent 5,706 bales; stock in New-York, 143,546 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 902,539 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business opens tamely in this line....The export inquiry for State and Western Flour is very moderate, mostly for regular shipping Extras, in lots, within the range of $5@$5 15 for the English markets; and for City Mill Extras, for the West Indies, on the basis of our quotations. Trade and Family Extras have been generally very slow of sale. Superfine and No. 2 in light demand. Unsound Flour comparatively dull. Holders of most kinds have been more urgent in offering supplies, and prices have favored buyers decidedly....Sales have been reported since our last of 10,850 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$6 15, chiefly at $5@$5 85; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 15@$4, from dock and delivered; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 15@$4 60, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 80@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 15; choice to fancy do., $5 25@$5 75; City Mills Extras, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 80@$6 10; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 15; round hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 25, for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5 10@$7, chiefly at $5 85@$6 60, and Patent at $7@$9 50, mostly at $7 75@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 35@$6 85; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 45@$6 85; Western White do., Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 25, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 50@$6 90 ₩ bbl. Included in the sales have been 6,100 bbls. shipping stock, in good part City Mill product, on the basis of our quotations....Trade has been on a moderate scale in Southern Flour, at rather easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $4 25@$4 75 for inferior to choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 30 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 40@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....A limited movement has been reported in Rye Flour at about previous prices....We quote at from $4@$5 15 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 300 bbls., in lots, mostly at $4 90@$5 10 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in generally slack demand, and prices have been quoted weak and irregular. We quote at from $2 75@$3 35 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $2 75@$3 25 for White do.; $2 90@$3 25 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 45@$3 50 for brandywine, from dock and delivered....Sales have been reported of equal to 600 bbls....Offerings of low grade Yellow Western increasing....Corn-meal (in bags) has been dull and heavy within the previous range of $1 10@$1 50 for poor to choice ₩ 100 lb. Most dealings in common lots at $1 10@$1 20....Buckwheat Flour has been in very moderate request within the range of $1 75@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to very choice, ₩ 100 lb., the latter an extreme. ....Oat-meal has been very dull within the range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 50 for Canada, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered with more eagerness, and has been quoted about 2c. a bushel lower, without leading to much activity, the export inquiry having been limited and the demand from millers light. Winter Wheat has been very quiet; prime to choice Red and Amber, and best samples of White held with some show of confidence at prices above the views of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,000 bushels at $1 19 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, (with very good do. quoted as offered at $1 20, afloat;) $1 07@$1 08 for No. 3 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 06@$1 08 for New-York No. 3 Spring; $1 02 for New-York No. 4 do.; 97c.@$1 for Rejected and inferior Spring, chiefly at 97c. for Rejected, afloat; $1 06@$1 20 for ungraded Spring, mainly at $1 20 for very good, afloat, (13 car-loads;) and within the previous range (nominally) for Red, Amber, and White Wheat. ....Corn has been quoted somewhat firmer in price, on less urgent offerings and a fairly active demand, in good part on speculative account....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 82,000 bushels at 63c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection; 62¾c.@63c. for new Low Mixed do.; 61c.@63c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, odd lots; 56½c. for "no grade" New-York inspection, afloat; 63½c.@64c. for new Yellow Western; 68½c. for old Mixed Western, in store; 62½c. for new White Western. ....And of new Corn, for February delivery, sales reported of 35,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, at 63c., and 5,000 bushels, buyers' option, at 64c. ₩ bushel....Rye has been very quiet and somewhat nominal in price, with State quoted nominal at 90c.@93c.; Canada, in bond, 88c.@89c., and Western, 86c.@88c....Barley has been in quite moderate request at about former quotations; sales have been reported of 14,000 bushels prime two-rowed State at 90c.; 2,500 bushels about good do. at 89c., and 9,500 bushels No. 3 Canada at $1 05 ₩ bushel....A limited demand prevails for Barley Malt, within the nominal range of $1 15@$1 45 for poor to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 12½@$1 30 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 90c.@$1 12½ for two-rowed do., do. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bushels about fair Canada at $1 20 ₩ bushel, on time....Of Marrow-fat Beans, 400 bbls. sold at $1 80@$1 85; and Red Kidney Beans, 239 bbls., at $1 60....Canada Peas have been very quiet, with strictly prime, in bond, to arrive, quoted at $1 05 asked....Buck-wheat has been inactive, with prime State quoted at 58c. bid, ₩ bushel and 60c. asked....Oats have been in moderate request for local trade purposes at generally steady prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 26,500 bushels at 46½c. for No. 2 Chicago, (9,700 bushels) in store; 46½c. for No. 3 New-York; 49c. for New-York Light Mixed; 48½c.@48¾c. for Mixed State, and within the range of 47c.@52c. for poor to choice White, odd lots....Feed has been quite moderately dealt in, the purchases having been almost wholly to meet urgent wants, at drooping prices. We quote within the range of $16 50@$21 50 as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $17@$18 50 for 40 to 60 lb. stock ₩ ton....Bale hay has been less sought after, with shipping qualities within the range of 75c.@85c., and retailing qualities at 95c.@$1 10 ₩ 100 lb. Clover, 65c.@80c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been in moderate demand, within the range of 80c.@$1 20; Oat, 70c.@80c. ₩ 100 lb. ....The stock of Grain in store in this port to-day embraces 6,441,021 bushels Wheat, 518,445 bushels Corn, 90,223 bushels Rye, 405,504 bushels Barley, 319,384 bushels Malt, 982,213 bushels Oats, and 4,196 bushels Peas. The aggregate of Grain in store is 8,760,986 bushels, as against 7,821,309 bushels last Monday, and 5,859,203 bushels Feb. 1, 1875.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderately active demand, but the advanced prices claimed have been against free dealing....Crude has been quoted at 8½c., in bulk, and 11⅜c., in shipping order for early delivery, but without activity....Refined, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 14½c.@14¾c., on a slow movement; sales, 3,000 bbls. at 14½c....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20½c....Naphtha, 9c.@9½c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14¼c.@14⅜c. Sales, 4,000 bbls. at 14¼c.....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 14⅛c.@14¼c.

PROVISIONS—Business in Pork and Lard has been checked to-day, in the way of private dealings, by the "calls" formally inaugurated at the Produce Exchange. All the option trades reported in Mess Pork and Western Steam Lard were at the public calls, no transactions for forward delivery having been reported between the "calls"....The Pork movement was comparatively unimportant for prompt delivery, the demand having been confined to the most urgent wants of buyers....Sales for early delivery have been reported of only small lots of new Western Mess at $21@$21 25, an advance, for uninspected and inspected.... Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, new, $16 ₩ bbl. ....And for forward delivery, Western Mess, February options, quoted at the close at $21 10, asked; March at $21 10@$21 20; April at $21 20@$21 25; May at $21 30@$21 35; June at $21 35@$21 50....Sales since our last, 250 bbls., February options, at $21 15; 250 bbls., April, at $21 25; 500 bbls., May, at $21 25@$21 30....Dressed Hogs have been more actively sought after and quoted stronger in price, with City quoted at 9½c.@10⅛c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 10¼c. ₩ lb.....Western Hogs at 9¼c.@9⅜c. ₩ lb.....Cut-meats have been in fair demand, and prices have favored sellers, especially for City.... Sales have been reported of 10,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11 lb., at 12c.; 150 tcs. Pickled Hams, part at 12½c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range. ....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.@8½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9¾c.; Pickled Hams at 12c.@13c.; Smoked Hams at 14c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10 to 11 lb., at 12¼c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8½c. for prompt delivery.... Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., quoted at 12c.@12½c. ....Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at the West, 7¼c. ....Bacon has been offered with reserve and quoted firmer, on a moderately active demand. ....City Long Clear quoted at 11¼c.; Western Long Clear, 11c....Sales have been reported of 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 11c¼. ₩ lb....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 11¾c.; Short Clear, early delivery, at 12c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 10⅝c.; Short Clear at 11¼c., and Short Rib at 11c....And for Western delivery, sales have been made of 1,500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, part at 10⅝c.@10¾c. and 11c.@11¼c. respectively....Western Steam Lard has been very quiet, apart from the dealings at the public calls. Prices have been quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. ₩ lb. higher, under the favorable Western advices, but closed rather weaker....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 253 tcs. prime at 12 11-16c.; 50 tcs. choice at 12¾c.; and 35 tcs. somewhat off grade at 12⅝c....And for forward delivery of Western Steam, sales have been made of 750 tcs., February option, at $12 75@$12 80, closing at $12 75; 250 tcs., March, at $12 90, closing at $12 85@$12 87½; 500 tcs., April, at $13 05@$13 10, closing at $13 02½@$13 05; 250 tcs., May, at $13 25, closing at $13 15@$13 20; and June quoted at $13 30@$13 45....A February contract of 250 tcs. was changed to April at a difference of 5-16c. ₩ lb....City Lard has been in demand and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 175 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12⅝c., and small lots of No. 1 do. at 12⅛c. ₩ lb....Refined Lard quiet; quoted for the Continent at 13c., and for the West Indies at 12½c. ₩ lb. Recent sales of 2,000 tcs. for the Continent at 13c. not previously reported.... Beef has been in light request at unchanged rates.... We quote barreled Beef at from $11 50@$12 50 for Extra, and $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for Packet, ₩ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $30 50@$32.... Beef Hams have been inactive, but quoted steady at $23@$25 for good to very choice Western, and $22@$22 50 for best new Southern....Butter and Cheese quoted about as before, on a moderately active inquiry for the finer makes....Eggs held rather more firmly, and in demand....Tallow has been in good demand at firm prices, with sales of 75,000 lb. good to strictly prime at 9¼c.@9⅜c....Stearine has been in moderate request, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c., and prime City, 13c. ₩ lb.; sales, 70 tcs. choice Western reported at 13c.; 5,000 lb. off grade at 11c.; and 30,000 lb. choice City at 13c....And of Grease, 22 bbls. sold at 9½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite dull at about previous figures; 250 bxs. Centrifugal sold at 8 11-16c. ₩ lb.... We quote fair Refining Cuba, 7⅞c.; good do. at 8⅛c.; prime do. at 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7⅛c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅜c.@7⅝c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6⅛c....Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.; Cut Loaf at 11c.@11¼c.; A's at 9½c.@10c.; Yellow at 8⅜c.@9⅜c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been held with more confidence, in view of the revival of the duty question, but have been quiet....Gunpowder, common to choicest, quoted 28c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 30c.@75c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 27c.@85c.; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 29c.@$1 15; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 23c.@26c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 28c.@95c.; Souchong and Congou, common to finest, 28c.@75c.; uncolored Japan, common to finest, 31c.@74c. ₩ lb.; sales, 800 half chests Green and 600 half chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand and quoted firm at $1 11 ₩ gallon; sales, 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported in the way of berth Freights. Rates on Cotton, Flour, Provisions, and Leather quoted steady. Rates on Grain for London also essentially as before, but weak and nominal for Liverpool. The chartering movement has been comparatively limited. Tonnage for Petroleum and Grain has been in most request, but the bids have been ruling low, and negotiations have been making little progress....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been by steam, 950 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. ₩ lb., (with Grain room quoted at 7d. bid ₩ standard bushel;) 99 tons Leather at 50s.; 1,000 bags Clover-seed at 30s.; 200 hhds. Tallow at 30s.; 85 tons wet-salted Hides at 30s.; 1,600 bxs. Bacon, mainly at 30s.; and 2,500 bxs. Cheese (of through freight) at 40s. ₩ ton; and by sail 3,500 Staves (of recent shipment,) on private terms. Also by steam from New-Orleans, direct, 2,200 bales Cotton (reported thence) on the basis of ½d. ₩ lb. And two ships, 1,607 and 1,584 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco (as chartered there) on the basis of 42s. 6d.@45s....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; and, by steam, 44,000 bushels Grain, including 8,000 bushels Corn, at 9¼d. ₩ 60 lb.; 18,000 bushels Wheat at 9¼d.; 10,000 bushels Peas at 9¼d., ₩ bushel; and, at the close, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ₩ 60 lb.; 400 bales Hops at ⅜d. ₩ lb.; 15 tons Clover Seed and 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ₩ ton; and 500 tcs. Beef at 6s. 2d. ₩ tierce....For Hull, by steam, 200 bxs. Bacon at 35s. ₩ ton, and 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₩ 280 lb....For a Continental port direct, an Italian bark, 488 tons, hence, with about 3,000 qrs. grain, at 6s. 6d. ₩ quarter....For Antwerp, an American schooner, 450 tons, with Provisions, &c., from Boston, reported at 32s. 6d.@35s. ₩ ton....For Bremen, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported (as chartered there) at 1⅛c. ₩ lb....For the Continent, a German bark, 907 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For a Swedish port, a bark, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported (as chartered there) at 9-16d. ₩ lb....For Portugal, direct, a Norwegian bark, 294 tons, hence, with equal to about 14,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, 276 tons, hence, with equal to about 9,000 cases Petroleum, reported on the basis of about 26c. ₩ case to a Mediterranean port....For Alexandria, an Italian bark, 530 tons, hence, with about 17,000 cases Petroleum, at 30c. ₩ case....For Java, an American bark, 611 tons, hence, with about 20,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 36c. ₩ case (said to have been the rate also on the two American barks mention in our last)....For St. John's, N. F., the vessels mentioned in our last, are reported as getting 65c.@70c. ₩ bbl....For Demerara, an American schooner, 420 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at $1,050, gold....For Cienfuegos or Trinidad, and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, 318 tons, reported at $5 50@$5 75 for Sugar, $5 for Melado, and $3 50 for Molasses....For Cienfuegos and back to Boston, an American schooner, 314 tons, reported at $5 50 for Sugar....For Matanzas, two American schooners, with Empty Hogsheads, from Boston, reported at $1, currency....For Portland, a schooner 316 tons, with Coal from Philadelphia at $2 35 ₩ ton. ....For Boston, an American schooner, 395 tons, with Salt from Turk's Island, reported at 12c. ₩ bushel.... For New-Haven, a schooner, with Lumber from Pensacola, reported at $6 25....For New-York, a schooner, with stone from Rockport, reported at $1 50 ₩ ton, and another, with Lumber from Pensacola, reported at $7 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 31, 1876.

On this forenoon there was a moderate trade in horned Cattle, without any further reduction in rates. The quality of the herds on sale was in the aggregate coarse; extreme range, poor to choice. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 9½c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weights 6@9½ cwt.; from 53 to 58 lb. has been allowed net. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8¼c.@13c. ₩ lb., weights 5¼ to 9 cwt. Milch Cows not quoted. Grass Calves on a heavy run; slow at 4c. ₩ lb. Smooth-quality Veals scarce and in fair demand at 10c. ₩ lb. Sheep rather easier of sale at 5½c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Lambs, 7¾c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs sold at $8@$8 06¼c. ₩ cwt. City dressed opened at 9¼c.@10¼c. ₩ lb., with general sales at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 81 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 66 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant; 54 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 45 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 46 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong; 45 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 42 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Brothers 113 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10¼c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt.; for L. Crocker, 83 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for J. S. Moore 16 State Steers at 10c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., quality generally fair; for Rankin & Co., 17 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 61 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 15 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt. scant; for A. N. Monroe, 47 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head on the top Cattle, weight 7 cwt. to 9 cwt. A. N. Monroe sold for self, 71 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong. T. Gillies sold for A. N. Monroe 30 choice Illinois Steers at 13c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weight 9½ cwt.; for self, 79 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 18 State Oxen at 11c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 9½ cwt. B. Knowlton sold 2 State Oxen at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 3,550 lb., to dress 56 lb. net. H. Livingstone sold for self 36 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. H. S. Rosenthal sold for Morris & Waixels 74 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 51 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for M. Gilles, 19 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for S. Rosenthal, 18 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 36 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for C. Morton, 32 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, weight 7 cwt. H. Meyers sold for self 18 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., with $10 off the lot, weight 6¾ cwt. W. Seigel sold for self 119 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 53 grass Calves, weight 17,220 lb., at 4c. ₩ lb.; 2 State Veals, weight 250 lb., at 10c. ₩ lb.; 212 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,600 lb., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 219 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,730 lb., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 7 Ohio Sheep, weight 530 lb., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 171 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,200 lb., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 170 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,290 lb., at 6⅜c. ₩ lb.; 314 Ohio Sheep, weight 29,480 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 26 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,520 lb., at 6⅞c. ₩ lb.; 221 Michigan Sheep, weight 17,800 lb., at 5⅞c. ₩ lb.; 547 State Sheep, weight 50,390 lb., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 2 State Sheep, weight 310 lb., at 7¾c. ₩ lb.; 67 State Lambs, weight 4,950 lb., at 7¾c. ₩ lb.; 126 Canada Sheep, weight 12,560 lb., at 7⅜c. ₩ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 365 Sheep, weight 30,800 lb., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 84 Sheep, weight 8,410 lb., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 240 Sheep, weight 24,550 lb., at 7⅛c. ₩ lb.; 183 Sheep, weight 19,140 lb., at 7⅜c. ₩ lb.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—J. H. Reid sold 130 coarse quality Ohio Hogs at 8c. ₩ lb., weight 185 lb. ₩ head; 87 Ohio Hogs, weight 14,345 lb., at $8 06¼ ₩ cwt.; 68 Ohio Sheep, weight 70 lb. ₩ head, at 5½c. ₩ lb.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for selves 41 Ohio Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; for Newton & Co., 75 Ohio Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for E. Newton, 14 generally good Virginia Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 9 cwt.; for J. Campbell, 16 mixed cattle, from poor to good, from 9½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; for Eastman & Co., 48 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 45 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11¼c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for B. Sadler, 17 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt. C. Kahn sold for J. Rice 60 common Missouri Steers at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for Kahn & Furst, 17 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for H. & M. Kahn, 49 Kentucky Steers, from poor to fair, from 9½c.@11c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 7 cwt.; for G. Baker, 48 mixed Kentucky Steers and Oxen at 10c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for J. Brown, 48 Kentucky Steers and Oxen at 10c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 17 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt. The herds shipped by Morris & Waixels were disposed of as follows: D. Waixels sold 33 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 107 common Illinois Steers at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 7 cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold 68 Illinois Steers, from poor to common, from 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weights 6 to 6¾ cwt.; 51 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 31 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head, weight 6½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 68 poor Illinois Steers at 8¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 400 Illinois Sheep, weight 33,460 lb., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 156 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,160 lb. at 7½c. ₩ lb.; 470 Ohio Sheep, weight 54,250 lb. at 7¾c. ₩ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 162 Sheep, weight 15,140 lb. at 6⅜c. ₩ lb.; 283 Sheep, weight 92 lb. ₩ head, at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; also sold for week ending Jan. 29, 1876, 3,706 Sheep for $21,648 04, average ₩ head $5 84; range of prices, 5½c.@7c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending Jan. 31, 1876—2,755 head of horned Cattle, 82 Cows, 765 Veals and Calves, 8,250 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Jan. 29, 1876—3,730 Sheep and Lambs, 60 Cows, 61 Veals, 17 Beeves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—1,101 Sheep, 17 Cows.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Jan. 29,1876—11,621 Hogs, 1,529 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—4,919 Hogs, 648 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Jan. 29,1876—6,186 head horned Cattle, 60 Cows, 13,752 Sheep and Lambs, 11,474 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—2,657 head of horned Cattle, 3,279 Sheep, 2,340 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Cattle dull and steady; receipts, 3,000 head; trading chiefly done in lowest grades at $2 50@$3 50; Texans, $3 37½@$4; medium Steers and half-fattened stock, $3 87½@$4 87½; choice, $5@$5 75; extra, $6@$6 25; shipments, 1,950 head. Hogs—Active, firm, and a shade higher; receipts, 17,000 head; packing, $7 30@$7 75, chiefly at $7 60@$7 65; Bacon grades chiefly at $7 60; shipping, $7 50@$7 75; shipments, 1,500 head. Sheep—Market dull; receipts, 1,200 head; common to good, $4 12½@$5 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Cattle—The market was dull this week, and prices favor buyers; 3,000 head sold at 7c.@7½c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 5½c.@6½c. for fair to good do., and 4c.@5c. ₩ lb., gross, for common, as to quality. Sheep were unchanged; 10,000 head arrived, and sold at 5¾c.@7c. ₩ lb., gross, as to condition. Hogs were dull; 3,200 head arrived, and sold at $10@$11 50 ₩ 100 lb., net.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Flour dull; Western Shipping Extras, $4@$4 50; fair to fancy Minnesota, $4 75@$6 25; medium to choice Winter Extras, $4 75@$7 25. Wheat in active demand, higher; No. 1 Spring $1 06½; No. 2 do., 97¾c. bid, spot; sales at 96c.@97¼c., February; closed at 96⅞c., February; 96¼c., March; $1 02¼, May; No. 3 do., 76c.; Rejected, 63c. Corn dull, and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 40c., cash; 40c. bid, February; 40½c.@40⅝c., March; 45¼c., May; Rejected, 32c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 30⅝c., spot and February; Rejected 26½c. Barley buoyant, unsettled, at 78c.@78½c., spot; 72½c., February; 68c., March. Rye quiet but steady. Clover-seed in fair demand and firm at $8@$8 10; Timothy easier, but not quotably lower; poor to very prime, $1 95@$2 45. Dressed Hogs active and higher at $8 55@$8 60. Pork active and higher at $19 50@$19 55, spot; $19 52½@$19 55, February; $19 82½@$19 85, March; $20 12½@$20 15, April. Lard irregular, but in the main higher at $12 10, spot; $12 27½, March; $12 40@$12 42½, April; $12 47½@$12 60, May. Bulk Meats steady and firm. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 22,000 bushels Barley, 715 bushels Rye. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 350 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat weak, lower at 96⅛c., February; 95⅝c., March. Corn easier at 39⅞c.@40c., February; 40½c., March. Oats easier at 30⅝c., February; 31c., March. Pork firmer at $19 57½@$19 60, February; $19 87½, March. Lard unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer; held higher; scarcely anything done; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50 asked, $1 45 bid, cash; $1 47 bid, February; No. 3 do.; $1 34 bid. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 38c.@39c. bid, cash; sales, at 38c.@38⅜c., February; 39⅞c.@40c., March. Oats inactive; No. 2, 35¼c., cash and February. Barley quiet and weak; very little done. Rye inactive; lower at 69½c. Pork higher at $20. Lard firmer; 12c. asked; sales of Head and Gut at 11¾c. Bulk Meats firmer; held higher; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¾c. and 11c. asked; only a jobbing and order trade. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c. and 12c. Pickled Hams firm at 11½c.@12c. Green Meats nominally unchanged. Whisky inactive and lower at $1 06. Bran inactive at 60c.@62c. Live Hogs active and higher; Yorkers, $7@$7 15; Packers, $7 10@$7 40. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 21,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,335 head Hogs, 1,305 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower at $1 25@$1 30. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 40c.@43c. Oats steady, with a fair demand at 42c.@43c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye dull, but unchanged. Pork firmer, held higher, $21 50 bid; held nominally at $21, spot; some sales made early at $21, buyer March. Lard—Demand light, but holders firm; sales at 12½c., buyer March; Kettle, 13c.@13¼c. Bulk Meats strong and higher—Sales of Shoulders at 7¾c., and Clear Rib Sides at 10¾c. cash; 11¼c. buyer March; 11½c. buyer April; Clear Sides, 11c. Bacon quiet, but steady—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Green Meats—Nothing doing. Whisky easier at $1 05. Butter—Demand good at full prices for choice; Western Reserve, 25c.@28c.; Central Ohio, choice, 24c.@25c. Hogs strong and higher—Fair to good light, $7 50@$7 80; fair to good heavy, $7 50@$7 65; receipts, 1,255 head; shipments, 735 head.

BUFFALO, Jan. 31.—Grain in store and afloat—Wheat, 1,299,437 bushels; Corn, 41,543 bushels; Oats, 86,000 bushels; Barley, 130,782 bushels; Rye, 24,591 bushels; Peas, 990 bushels; Malt, 43,172 bushels; total, 1,626,515 bushels. Receipts—Flour, 19,200 bbls.; Wheat, 35,500 bushels; Corn, 66,000 bushels; Oats, 45,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 19,000 bbls.; Wheat, 39,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 45,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at unvaried asking rates; sales, 4 cars hard Milwaukee on private terms; 2 cars White Michigan on private terms. Corn dull; sales of 1 car new at 50c.@51c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley in light request; no sales; buyers and sellers apart. Pork dull at $20 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines nominal.

TOLEDO, Jan. 31.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat steady; moderate demand; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 23; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 13; extra do., $1 39; Amber Michigan, $1 24¼; February, $1 24½; March, $1 27; April, $1 29½; No. 2 do. $1 04; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 26; No. 3 Red, $1 05; rejected, do., 87½. Corn quiet and weak; High mixed held at 45¼c., 45c. offered; March, 47c.; Low do. held at 44½c.; 44¼c. offered; no grade, 43c.; damaged, 39c. Clover-seed firm; in fair demand at $8 05. Hogs, $8 50. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—100 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Cotton irregular and easier; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 12,297 bales; gross, 13,377 bales; exports, to the Channel, 3,790 bales; sales, 11,000 bales; stock, 381,987 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 12 11-16c.@12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.@11c.; net receipts, 1,628 bales; exports coastwise, 1,488 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 57,047 bales.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 31.—Printing Cloths quiet, but rather firmer; market steady at 4⅛c. for best 64 squares.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 31—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅜ ₩ cent., which is ⅝ ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States Bonds, new 5s, 105⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 15¼. New-York Central, 100½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £87,000.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 31.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 100¾.

PARIS, Jan. 31—5:30 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 66f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅞d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 600 bales, no American. Cotton to arrive, dull; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6½d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6½d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d. ₩ quarter for New Mixed Western.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped March and April, (per sail,) at 6⅝d.; do. do., February and March delivery, at 6⅝d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6 7-16d. Produce—Tallow, 45s. ₩ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6 7-16d. Of the sales to-day 6,000 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6½d.; do. do., shipped March and April, (per sail,) at 6 9-16d.

Evening—Clover-seed, 60s.@66s. 6d.; Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 6d.@25s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 31—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d. ₩ gallon. Tallow, 48s.@48s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 23s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—Spanish Gold, 210@210½. Exchange quiet and weak. Sugar nominal.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A COUPE AND ONE CLARENCE, NEARLY new; used by a private family going south. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

A STABLE TO LET—WITH FIVE STALLS, ON ground floor; good coach-room, a large loft, &c.; 13th st., between 5th av. and Broadway. Apply to M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 13th st., near 4th av.

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FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION,

AT NO. 74 UNIVERSITY PLACE,

FINE OLD AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

TO BE SOLD THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, FEB. 1, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS.—250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels; manufacturers' iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c., wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

DRY GOODS.

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CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THEIR

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FINE 8-4 BLEACHED TABLE DAMASKS at 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., and $1, recently reduced from 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 20, and $1 40, and all finer grades at proportionately low prices.

TABLE CLOTHS

in all sizes and qualities, from very low prices to the finest and most elegant French and Irish Damasks made.

NAPKINS in great variety of pattern, size, and quality.

5-8 NAPKINS at $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $2 per dozen, recently reduced from $1 25, $1 50, $2, and $2 50.

3-4 NAPKINS from $2 75 per dozen upward.

Square, oval, round, and oblong Doylies.

10-4 LINEN SHEETING at 75c., former price $1.

Extra fine and heavy at $1, former price $1 50.

Barnsley and French Sheetings Very Low.

SHIRTING LINENS of the most popular makes, at greatly reduced prices.

A GOOD LINEN for 25c., former price 35c., and very fine quality for 45c., former price 65c.

ALSO,

Fancy Colored Linens, Figured and Striped.

HUCKABUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS, an endless variety, in plain white and fancy colored borders.

HUCK TOWELS at $1 a dozen, reduced from $1 25.

HUCK TOWELS at $1 25 a dozen, reduced from $1 50.

HUCK TOWELS at $1 75 a dozen, reduced from $2.

HUCK TOWELS at $2 50 a dozen, reduced from $3.

HUCK TOWELS at $3 a dozen, reduced from $4.

Large assortment of TURKISH BATH TOWELS, TURKISH WASH RAGS AND DUSTERS.

LOOM, HUCK, AND HONEY-COMB TOWELS.

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At 20c. and 25c. each, less than half price.

ALSO,

HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS in great variety.

EMBROIDERED NIGHT DRESS SETS and DRESSING SACQUES at $150 and upward.

REMOVALS.

GODDARD & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED TO Nos. 461-467 Broadway, corner of Grand st. (Store formerly occupied by Lord & Taylor.) NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE ROSS and L. JAQUELIN SMITH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Theodore Ross, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the seventeenth day of February, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 120 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twentieth day of January, 1876.

ja25-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MALCOLM C. TURNER, Thomas G. Turner, James Turner, Robert Turner, Archibald Turner, George M. Turner, and Joseph S. Decker, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 15th January, 1876. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

f1-1aw3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH T. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the seventeenth day of February, A. D., 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, eighteenth January, 1876.

ja25-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 5,260.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL ABRAHAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Samuel Abraham, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 17th day of January, A. D. 1876.

SAMUEL STRAUSS, Assignee, No. 8 Maiden lane, New-York City.

ja18-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES WARD TICHENOR, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-third day of February, A. D., 1876, at ten o'clock A. M. before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

f1-1aw3wTu* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

NO. 1,188.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK J. McDONALD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of FREDERICK J. McDONALD, of Clifton, in the County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

fe1-1aw3wTu* WARREN C. DEWEY, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York ss.: At the City of New-York, the 18th day of January, 1876. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of THOMAS ROWE, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

ja18-1aw3wT

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of EVERETT & GOODRICH is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner will sign in liquidation.

N. J. EVERETT,
R. R. GOODRICH.

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STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, mirrors, &c.; separate rooms; lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator watchman; furniture boxed and shipped to all parts City and country. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—FALSE SHAME—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Arnott, Miss Marie Gordon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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NOTICE.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It is now stated that the letter of Speaker KERR favoring the nomination of Gov. HENDRICKS to the Presidency was intended to be private, and that its publication was a "gross breach of confidence." All this is very probable, but it is a bad year, and a bad time of a bad year, for politicians to write private letters. Indeed, if we had to give advice a young man just entering upon the service of his country, we should be disposed to say to him, "Never write a private letter on public affairs—or on anything else if you can help it." That is what we should have told Speaker KERR had he done us the honor to consult us before plunging into the unknown dangers of pen, ink, and paper. As it is, we are afraid he has made a sad blunder, and we do not well see that anything we can do for him will serve to help him out of it.

Not only has this letter weakened Speaker KERR, but it seems to be thought in Washington that it has killed off Gov. HENDRICKS, a result which is not particularly to be deplored. This is another illustration of the danger of nominating Presidential candidates before anybody is ready for them. Five months have yet to pass before the first of the national party conventions meet. It is a long course—few steeds have "staying" power sufficient to run over it. Still, if premature nominations *must* be made, the field will inevitably be thinned out, and we shall be able to see better what is before us. Aspiring candidates have cause to be more afraid of their friends than their enemies just now.

It is perfectly clear, in spite of contradictory estimates, that the result of the Senatorial election in France is a victory for the moderate Republic and a defeat for the Ministerial policy, which proposed to confide the destinies of the Republic to its open or concealed enemies. Instead of a compact minority merely, outnumbering any of the other political sections of the new Chamber, the Republicans will apparently have a clear working majority; able to circumvent any possible combination between all the sections of the opposition. The failure of either M. BUFFET or M. DUFAURE to obtain a seat in the new Senate is a very decided rebuke to the revival of the Napoleonic system of managing the elections which these two statesmen rather unsuccessfully attempted. It is reasonably certain that the Republican advantage gained in the Senatorial elections will be repeated in the elections for the Chamber of Deputies. Not even the *scrutin d'arrondissement* plan of election, by which the Government hoped to give a preponderance to local and official influence on the contest, can longer perpetuate the reproach under which France has labored of having a Republic without Republicans.

The evidence now being taken in the case of the Pacific Mail Company against W. S. KING more than confirms the revelations made before the Congressional Committee in 1874. There was a check, for instance, paid in September, 1872, to A. B. STOCKWELL—then President of the Pacific Mail—by the Panama Railroad Company, for $130,581 99. That check was never entered upon the books of the Pacific Mail Company. The book-keeper testifies that there is "no entry to show that it ever reached the Pacific Mail Company at all." The same witness swears that the latter company paid upward of $161,000 to the Panama Company to which it was not entitled, and that these payments were "covered up" by means of false entries. It certainly seems nearly time that Mr. STOCKWELL was brought back to his native land, for which he must be pining, to account for these very dark transactions.

The circumstances connected with the alleged responsibility of the Government for the District of Columbia bonds are very curious. Mr. DAWES stated yesterday in the Senate that these bonds had become a part of the national debt, thus adding $15,000,000 to the previous sum. He explained that when the Act of June 20, 1874, was passed, "Congress had no idea that it would involve a debt." Thus fifteen millions have been added to the debt of the country without anybody intending it—a very pretty state of affairs. The feeling in the Senate seemed to be in favor of the payment of the interest on the bonds, which falls due to-day, but Mr. BAYARD objected, and obtained an adjournment of the discussion. It seems a very desirable thing that the country should hear the other side of this question, and Mr. BAYARD's remarks will be read with attention.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The question of revenue reform has been presented to Congress in a practical shape. A comprehensive series of amendments to the tariff, of which Mr. J. S. MOORE is said to be the author, and which are reported to bear the indorsement of Mr. DAVID A. WELLS and other competent authorities, have been introduced in the House of Representatives. The bill aims at nothing less than a thorough simplification of the existing tariff, and a complete readjustment of the duties on the greater part of the three thousand different kinds of articles with which our Custom-houses have to deal. It is obviously impossible to form any correct notion of the probable effect of such a measure as this, unless after painstaking inquiry and careful discussion. It will affect so many different interests, that the utmost diversity of opinion in regard to it may be expected, and there is so large an element of uncertainty in the probable result of any changes in the tariff that it will, in many cases, be impossible to strike a fair balance between the arguments of experts, of importers and manufacturers, with which the bill will be assailed or defended. Some hints of these will be found in the brief opinions gleaned by our reporters yesterday afternoon.

Whether the time selected for attempting a revision of the tariff should prove to be opportune or not, there can be no question that the legislation under which our duties on imports are collected is, in its application, equally cumbrous and costly. Out of fifteen hundred dutiable articles which are either named or classified on the tariff schedules, and a thousand more which pay duties under general laws, there is necessarily a large number on which the revenue hardly pays for the cost of collection. Of these articles, according to Secretary BRISTOW's classification, over one half pay *ad valorem* rates varying from ten to seventy-five per cent.; rather more than a third pay specific duties according to quantity or weight, and the remainder pay both specific and *ad valorem* duties. Successive Secretaries of the Treasury have made the same recommendation which Mr. BRISTOW does in his last report, viz., that, where practicable, specific should be substituted for *ad valorem* duties, so as to provide for both safety and economy in the collection of Customs revenue. So far as the new bill proposes to strike off a number of dutiable articles which practically pay no duty at all, and so far as it renders the duties on those which remain more easily ascertained and collected, it will doubtless receive the support of intelligent and unprejudiced men of both parties.

On the question of relieving raw material and foreign products used in domestic manufactures from a portion of the burdens now imposed on them, there will be more diversity of opinion. Under the general heading of dyes, oils, paints, colors, and chemicals there are at least a hundred and fifty kinds of articles which do not enter into competition with articles produced in this country, and the duty received from which is but trifling. There will probably be little opposition to the placing of these on the free list, as the bill appears to have done. In regard to fifty or sixty other products of similar character which do enter into competition with articles produced here, and which are also placed on the free list, there will, of course, be some opposition. The reduction of the duty on raw wool by one-half is calculated to give an impetus to native manufactures which should more than counterbalance any injury they could receive from the reduction proposed on imported woolen cloths. The changes made in the duties on manufactures of cotton should hardly meet with much opposition from a branch of industry which is beginning to compete with the foreign producer in his own market. The same is true, to some extent at least, of the proposed changes in the duties on imported iron. Our imports of foreign iron have sunk to a point which is insignificant when compared with the figures which they reached a few years ago. This is, of course, largely due to the general stoppage of railroad building and to the depression of the various branches of machine-making. But it is also due in part to the increased ability of our iron producers to compete with the foreigner. A duty which is incidentally protective is still retained on pig-iron, railroad bars, and other descriptions of imported iron, and large as the reduction is, it is hardly probable that in practical operation it would do much to alter the relative position of the foreign and native manufacturers. So far as a general reduction and simplification of tariff duties would help to cheapen the cost of native production, it would obviously work in favor of the development of the very manufacturing interests which will be likely to apprehend most danger from such a bill as the present. Our iron and cotton manufacturers will probably find that the best way to hasten the date of their successful competition in the markets of the world is to help to lessen all burdens which directly or indirectly press upon labor.

Almost the only exception to the general process of reduction which characterizes the new Tariff bill is to be found in the increase of the duty on cigars and tobacco and the reimposition of the duties on tea and coffee. The last proposal to re-enact these was defeated mainly by Democratic votes, and it remains to be seen whether the present one will fare any better. A large section of the Republican Party stands committed to support the views which the President and the Secretary of the Treasury have expressed in regard to the expediency of restoring this cheaply-collected and easily-supplied branch of revenue. Certainly no way could be devised by which the Treasury can be strengthened to the extent of nineteen millions a year, which inflicts less hardship on the people at large. The benefit from the abolition of these duties has been chiefly gained by the foreigner, and the relief which it afforded can hardly be said to have been of an appreciable character. It is claimed on behalf of the bill that instead of involving a sacrifice of revenue, it will, by increasing the volume of imports, cheapening the cost of collecting duties, and removing the inducements to smuggling and undervaluation, make a decided increase in the revenue. Including the revenue from the proposed new duties, the estimate made of the increased productiveness of the amended tariff is twenty-five millions of dollars a year. Apart from the indirect relief which ought to be afforded by any well-considered scheme of tariff reform, twenty-five millions of new revenue would be an invaluable aid toward the resumption of specie payments.

CONGRESSIONAL JOBS.

We cannot too often urge our readers to keep a sharp eye on the numerous schemes which the Democratic House of Representatives are hatching for the depletion of the National Treasury. It will be remembered that the Democrats profess to believe, with JEFFERSON, that "the world is too much governed"—a saying in which there is great truth. Indeed, one of the very few plausible reasons which have been advanced of late years for withholding support from the Republican Party was that its course tended to concentrate too much power in the Government, and to produce too lax an expenditure of the money in the Treasury. But if there was formerly any reason to distrust the Republicans on account of any such tendency, what can be said of the Democratic Party in the light of its recent achievements? Since the opening of the present session of Congress, the Speaker's table has been covered every Monday morning with bills and resolutions providing for bleeding the Government in every imaginable form, or for engaging it in projects for which it is no more fitted than an eagle is fitted for swimming. If the Democrats could, two years ago, claim that "the world was too much governed" by the Republicans, we can fairly say now that the new House of Representatives propose to leave nothing on which, in one form or another, the grasp of the Government is not to be laid.

One section proposes that it shall build a transcontinental railway through the sage deserts, to enable Mr. TOM SCOTT to "develop the resources" of that vast and barren region. Another wishes a canal across the Alleghanies. A third applies modestly for clearing the Mississippi of snags and deepening the channel. Still another proposes to drain the great lakes into the "Father of Waters." There is a strong lobby ready, at notice, to push a plan for building the Mississippi levees at the expense of the Federal Government. A large part of the Southern men are apparently ready to foster this last plan, while they are also waiting the proper time to demand the general reimbursement of war damages and the refunding of the cotton tax.

Nor is it the South alone, nor even the South and the West, which are pressing this class of schemes. SCOTT is not a Southern man, though he has in a sense been adopted by the Representatives of that section as a leader—and a fine leader he makes. The latest project for enlisting the Government in work for which neither its powers nor its command of able men qualify it comes from the City of New-York. Mr. WARD, of this City, wants the Government to establish a gigantic ship-yard; or, in fact, a series of ship-yards in various parts of the country, with rolling mills and blast furnaces and every possible accessory to the business of ship-building. These yards are to be used in building ships, in furnishing materials and machinery to other ship-builders at five per cent. advance over the original cost, and in various other ventures which it is not necessary to recite. Curiously enough, as in all these schemes, the main part taken by the Government is in furnishing the money, and enjoying a sort of perfunctory supervision over the expenditure of it. The profits, if there are any, are to be reaped by a private corporation, which is to be allowed to borrow $8,000,000, on which the Government is to pay the interest. We can easily imagine the result. Of course it would be easy to borrow the money on such a guaranty, and with the money once borrowed and in the hands of the incorporators, the principal object of Mr. WARD's bill would have been attained. The "subsequent proceedings would interest" the Government "no more." Any attempt to reimburse itself or to recover the repayment of its guaranteed interest would be the merest child's play. And as for the business of ship-building, that would be the last thing to which the enterprising projectors would be likely to pay any attention.

There are many other matters of a similar nature, to which we have not now time to refer in detail. But they are all marked by the same disregard of the teachings of experience, and of the best known maxims of sound government. In short, the majority of the House of Representatives has as yet shown no signs of being a body of prudent men, with useful suggestions to be carried out in the administration of the Government. If it is unable to form any definite policy entitled to popular confidence, it is equally unable to restrain itself from the display of all the most dangerous errors of a nominally representative assembly.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

The report of the Commissioners of Emigration for the past year, which was laid before the Legislature yesterday, exhibits a discouraging condition of affairs in their department. Immigration has fallen off to little more than one-half of what it was in 1874, the receipts from head-money have decreased in like ratio, the department is deeply in debt, and the outlook for the present year affords little hope of improvement. Under these circumstances, the Commissioners urge upon the Legislature the absolute necessity for increasing the head-money from its present figure of $1 50 to its original rate of $2 50. The Commissioners complain that the financial difficulties with which the department is oppressed have operated as a serious drawback to its usefulness, compelling the discontinuance of the State agencies, the temporary closing of the Labor Bureau, and the reduction of the force of employes below the number absolutely requisite for the work of the department. When the present board took office, the department was burdened with a debt of $66,000, and on the 31st of December, 1874, this debt had increased to $211,105. The receipts for the past year, including money borrowed on mortgage, were $185,789; the disbursements for the same period, including interest on borrowed moneys, were $185,035, leaving a cash balance of $754. In addition to this, there is a debt due to various counties of the State, for care and support of emigrants, of nearly $100,000. The total indebtedness of the department at this date is $297,293. The commutation money received during the past year amounted to only $126,846, against $210,514 for 1874, and $401,099 for 1873. The largest sum received from this source in any one year since 1866 was $657,072, which the exceptionally large immigration of 1869 produced.

The Commissioners make no recommendations in their report for any permanent reduction of the Emigration Department. They apparently regard the greatly lessened immigration of the past two years as owing to temporary causes, which will disappear with the revival of trade and greater activity in the labor market. But the falling off in this period has been so large—from 266,818 in 1873 to 84,560 in 1875—that it seems unlikely there will be such a recovery in anything less than three or four years as would bring the number of immigrants arriving at this port up to the high figures of 1872 when they reached nearly 300,000. Something might be done to bring down the expenses of the department to the smaller demands which are likely to be made upon it. The Commissioners, however, are certain that so long as the head-money is continued at its present rate, the receipts from that source will be inadequate to the necessary expenses of the department, and the already large indebtedness must annually be increased. Except in its financial aspect, the department is in satisfactory condition; the funds requisite for the continuance of the Labor Bureau have been furnished by the German and Irish Emigrant Societies; the buildings at Castle Garden, and on Ward's Island are sufficient for all present needs, and the working arrangements of the department, it is to be presumed, are satisfactory, as there is no recommendation that any change should be made in them. Nearly the whole of the report is taken up with the important matter of the pecuniary difficulties of the department, which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, threaten it with extinction unless the Legislature extend the requisite assistance.

A TROUBLESOME DEMOCRAT.

Not the least of the troubles of the Democratic majority in the House is that of Mr. FRANKLIN LANDERS, of the Seventh District of Indiana. He was elected to Congress by a strong inflation constituency, as a Democrat who represented the financial views of that portion of his party. He is new to Congress, but he has already shown himself to be a man of great elasticity, pertinacity, and power of lungs. He has been sat upon with industry, Messrs. KERR, HOLMAN, NIBLACK, and HENDRICKS having taken turns in attempting to suppress him utterly; but in vain. LANDERS evidently is of the stuff of which martyrs and reformers are made. His opinions, such as they are, are his own, and, what is more to the purpose, he comes conscientiously by them, and there is nothing in the Constitution or the laws that can stop him from proclaiming them in season and out of season.

As everybody knows, the "slate" of the astute Indiana managers includes ex-Gov. HENDRICKS as the Democratic candidate for President, and Mr. HOLMAN for Governor of Indiana. When some indiscreet person mentioned Mr. KERR as a possible Democratic candidate for President, the Speaker joyfully embraced that opportunity to hasten into print with the nomination of Mr. HENDRICKS. If some other equally indiscreet friend should next week suggest that Mr. KERR would make an admirable Governor, that gentleman would doubtless be happy to tell the world how much better his friend, Mr. HOLMAN, would appear at the head of the Democratic State ticket. But Mr. LANDERS has other views. In fact, he has a laudable ambition himself to be Governor, and he has many supporters in his own State, who not only approve his inflation views, but think he ought to be elected to the Governorship on that single issue. It is the policy of the Indiana delegation to steer clear of all such troublesome questions as finance. Mr. HENDRICKS, who is sometimes spoken of as "a man without heart," has financial opinions, but seeing that they might be in the way in any preliminary canvass, he keeps them locked up in his manly breast. Mr. HOLMAN, however, is for soft money. He would not like to say so, unless under pressure. Mr. LANDERS proposes to put him under pressure when he gets a chance; and Speaker KERR is determined that LANDERS shall not have any such chance, if he can help it.

The situation is an interesting one. Last Monday week, for example, Mr. LANDERS, who has been carrying in his hat, ever since Congress met, a series of inflammatory resolutions on the subject of finance, told Speaker KERR that he would present them that day. Would the Speaker kindly recognize him when he offered this torch? The Speaker was evidently acquainted with LANDERS. He was not sure whether he would recognize him or not. Mr. LANDERS rose at the appointed time, and not only rose, but stalked into the area in front of the Speaker's desk, where he brandished his bunch of firebrands, and bawled in stentorian tones: "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker!" The much-entreated Speaker looked directly over the head of LANDERS and blandly "recognized" a gentleman who had no combustibles about him. The zealous soft-money representative Democrat sat down with a cloud on his brow. Mr. LANDERS says, with much show of reason, that his party—the Democratic Party of Indiana—is with him in his soft-money opinions, and that the Speaker's refusal to let him be heard in the House is an invasion of his rights. Certainly, he knows what he is talking about, for his attitude in the House is one of competition for Democratic support in his own State, as against HOLMAN, who thinks to "ride two horses" on this question.

It is uncomfortable to have in the house a man who persists in saying just what he thinks. Therefore LANDERS is regarded by many cautious Democrats with undisguised dismay. If he keeps on, the whole financial question will be opened in Congress; and then, what will become of the Democratic Party? All the bluster about retrenchment and reform answers well enough to fill the air and distract attention from real troubles, but it cannot last forever, and Mr. LANDERS, for one, thinks this a proper time for his party to come out vigorously in favor of an indefinite expansion of the currency. He is confident that the Democratic majority in the House is with him, and why should he not run up his flag? If the Speaker continues to look over the head of LANDERS, he makes a martyr of him, and that will help LANDERS and hurt HOLMAN. But if he permits him to lead the cohorts of soft money in the House, the "slate" is broken, and LANDERS is nominated for Governor of Indiana. This domestic dispute has finally compelled the calling of a Democratic Congressional caucus, concerning which we shall probably hear more to-day.

FREE READING-ROOMS.

A bill is before the Legislature, requiring, if we mistake not, the Board of Education to open free reading-rooms in every ward of the City. Such legislation we should regard as injudicious for many reasons. But there is abundant opening for voluntary and philanthropic labor in this direction. Few of our readers can have a just idea how large is the number of persons in this City who have no place of resort in the evenings, except the liquor-shop and gambling-saloon. Thousands of young men must either spend the evening in a close bedroom or go to the streets. Mechanics and laborers have to choose between the small living-room in a tenement-house, and some neighboring saloon, which is light and warm, and filled with jovial company. Then the considerable throng of youth who sleep where they can, hiring a bed here, or "bunking" with a friend there, are driven by necessity to the liquor-shops. Every Winter night these places are crowded. Here begin the habits of drinking and "treating" which ruin so many laborers' families, and are the cause of untold misery and crime in this City. While people live as they do in crowded tenement-houses, the drinking-saloons will always have a tremendous influence over our laboring classes.

But of all organizations to prevent intemperance in this City, we believe the "Free Reading-rooms" would be the most efficient. It is one of the results of modern experience with the industrial classes, that the best mode of breaking bad habits among them is their education to higher tastes. A park or a free picture-gallery or public garden is discovered to be a powerful temperance agency. So, in the education of the young, it is found that the children of drunkards in such schools as the Industrial Schools of this City, grow up uniformly temperate and of sober habits. Not that intemperance is so much lectured against, as that higher tastes are implanted. A large part of the most dreadful curse upon the laboring class, intemperance, is due to idleness, want of higher pleasures, and circumstances of temptation. The great reforms of the future for the lower laboring class must be in the direction of affording higher pleasures and occupying idle time with better pursuits.

We have reported recently in our columns a good instance of the mode in which these reforms may be carried out by the fortunate classes. It happens that the most poverty-stricken and intemperate ward in this City—the First—is at the same time the centre of the greatest wealth. The capital of the continent is accumulated in one portion of it, while the other is filled with broken-down tenements, packed with wretched and intoxicated inmates, and liquor-shops. The gentlemen who do business here, led by a well-known and public-spirited merchant, determined that they had a responsibility for the fearful condition of the ward, and that they would open a preventive agency. This was done in the form of a "free reading-room" for the men and an "industrial school" for the children. The room has been crowded with from eighty to one hundred young men each night, who make this their club and reading place. The Police report that the neighborhood has been rendered orderly and sober by the silent influence of this instrumentality. Hundreds of young men have been saved from drinking habits through the influence of the place, and a wide circling power for good has gone forth through hundreds of working men's families from this single effort of benevolent men.

Why should not such free reading-rooms be opened in every ward by those who have the interests of the industrial classes at heart? Why should not our churches make it as much a part of their system to found reading-rooms as mission chapels? A good reading-room would soon become a door to the chapel; and many a church, now only reaching the wealthy or the comfortable classes, would then touch the lowest and poorest.

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANKS.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The report of the Commissioner of the Savings Banks of Massachusetts will soon be published. There are now 180 savings banks organized in the State, only one new bank having been added to the list during the year. These banks have 720,634 depositors, against 702,099 for 1874, and deposits of $237,843,963 21, against $217,452,120 84 for 1874; aggregate amount of ordinary dividends, $12,816,579 25. The deposits for the year amount to $59,930,144 11.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mme. Titiens appeared last evening in "Lucrezia Borgia," the announcement of the representation of Donizetti's well-known opera bringing together a very large audience. Although the wisdom of the choice of "Norma" as a means of introducing Mme. Titiens to the American public was made particularly apparent by the performance of "Lucrezia Borgia," in which work the interest and the responsibilities are more divided, the general interpretation was respectable, and did not, therefore, seriously impair the beauty and power of the principal personation. Mme. Titiens' *Lucrezia* is of course a beautiful and noble performance. The lyric charm of the rôle is never sacrificed to its dramatic requirements, and, even when the music is most tuneful, and hence most tempting to a songstress capable of bravura efforts, the import of the situation is never lost sight of. Whether the sporadic opera-goer of the period is quite *au fait* of all the niceties of Mme. Titiens' portrayals may be questioned, but the existence of the very rare traits we refer to ought not to be lost sight of, impressive though the grand lines of the pictures may be. Nothing more expressive could be wished than her singing and acting in "Lucrezia Borgia." "Come è bello" was replete with tenderness and delicate shading, and the succeeding allegro contrasted with it as strongly as can be imagined, while in the finale of the first act, the artist threw all the requisite fear, hatred, and despair which the threats of *Gennaro's* companions and their fulfillment excite. In act the second, *Lucrezia's* scene with *Il Duca* was marked by still more admirable touches, and in her pleadings with her husband for the life of her son and in the last impassioned scene with *Gennaro*, the character as Hugo has limned it and as Mme. Ristori but recently delineated it, stood forth with matchless clearness of form and detail. The closing scene of the tragedy between *Lucrezia* and *Gennaro* went equally well, and the curtain descended upon a climax of fitting vigor. Mme. Titiens was supported, last night, by Signor Brignoli, Signor Orlandini, and Miss Beaumont. Signor Brignoli's worshipers ought to be as numerous as ever, for time has touched him so gently that it seemed hard to realize that many years had gone by since his last appearance in this City. The popular tenor is unchanged, vocally and physically. He has retained his dulcet tones, his singular methods, his limited stock of gestures, and his plunging walk, but he has also retained the art of pleasing in a simple and melodious romanza, and hence "Di pescatore," and Arditi's "La Spia"—which latter piece he introduced in the third act—were heartily applauded. Signor Orlandini's "Vieni" was only fair, but his share of the duet in the second act was better. Miss Beaumont sang the *brindisi* nicely, and its repetition was asked. Mr. Maretzek directed, as heretofore. To-morrow, "Il Trovatore" will be given.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Mr. H. J. Montague appeared at the Brooklyn Theatre last evening in the rôle of *Lord Arthur Chilton*, in Marshall's comedy of "False Shame." The piece itself was played in this City three years ago, so that it is only necessary to recapitulate its principal features. The hero, a young nobleman of an ingenuous nature and indolent habits, rescues a young lady from drowning, and then, yielding to false shame and a settled contempt for the usages of society, conceals the fact and allows *Ernest Bradleigh*, the scoundrel of the piece to assume the honors due to the rescuer. The complications which follow this incident end, according to established custom, in the union of the hero and heroine. Mr. Montague, as *Lord Arthur*, established, or, rather, still further intrenched himself in the good graces of Brooklyn play-goers by his performance, and gave a very intelligent and sympathetic sketch of the personage. The scene of the rescue, the encounter with his rival in the billiard-room, the insult over the wine, and the preliminaries to the duel, were all acted with spirit, and drew forth frequent applause from a large audience. Mr. Edward Arnott as *Ernest Bradleigh*, presented an admirable counterpart of the cool and self-possessed adventurer, and delineated the mock gaiety, the insolence, and the cowardly craft of the social freebooter, with commendable effect. Messrs. Claude Burroughs and H. W. Montgomery, though intrusted with parts in which the silence called "golden" more than predominated, contributed a little to the success of the piece, while Messrs. H. B. Phillips and E. Lamb were thoroughly at home in the respective characters of the fond father and the doughty Colonel. Miss Marie Gordon as *Magdalen Atherleigh*, the heroine, gave form to the grace, dignity, and good sense of the heiress and genuine lady. "False Shame" was received with every evidence of favor.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

"Thoroughbred," a new play in which Mr. Oliver Doud Byron appears in his original character of *Luke Bennett*, is the attraction at Wood's Museum part of this week, and its first presentation was vastly enjoyed by a large audience last evening. The play is called a "political society drama," is in five acts, and its personages typify various phases of social and political life, from the lowest stratum up. The acting is generally good, Mr. Byron as *Luke Bennett* producing a lively impression by his spirit and force. Mr. Henry Cotton fills the part of *Gordon Randall* and Mr. A. H. Shelden that of *Peter Dooden*, while Miss Emily Maynard is very happy in her rendering of *Fannie Furnell*. This is to be the last week of Mr. Byron's sojourn in New-York.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

At the Olympic an extraordinarily interesting programme, which will be given throughout the week, was interpreted last night. The performance began with Mr. John Hart's sketch, "The Power of Music," and introduced subsequently some of the old-time favorites and "specialists," Miss Adah Richmond, Miss Ada Morgan, and Miss Fannie Brookes sang ballads and seric-comic songs, and then came several clog dances. The Carlo Brothers appeared in a grand "Triple Parterre Act," and performed with wonderful skill. The concluding piece was a new comic pantomime, "See Saw, Margery Daw, or the Village Blacksmith." It is one of the best works of the kind produced this season, and is capitally put upon the stage. Mr. A. W. Maflin, as *Goosey Gander*, is the clown.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MILK TESTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Without entering into a detailed criticism of the editorial on "The New Milk Test," in your issue of the 29th, allow me simply to state that a tablespoonful of milk is all that is needed in making an analysis of this fluid. The reason for presenting this subject to the Medico-Legal Society was to oppose the use of the unscientific instrument called the lactometer, or lacto-densimeter, as the sole test for the purity of milk. As long as it is the only means employed our City will be chiefly supplied with milk having less cream and more water than the product of the cow contains. Furthermore, I wished the society to discuss the expediency of advocating some law which should subject the tens of thousands of gallons of milk daily brought to us to proper inspection before distribution.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 31, 1876.

THE SHIPPING ACT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much is being said just now in criticism of alleged arbitrary acts of the United States Shipping Commissioner at this port, and of the suffering of ship-owners in consequence. The whole case can be stated in a few words. Just four firms—vessel-owners or agents—of this port having deliberately, intentionally, and with a full knowledge of all the penalties, violated certain sections of the Shipping law—sections that have been passed upon and clearly defined by the United States courts having jurisdiction at this port—are suffering, or will suffer, the inconvenience and expense which their unlawful acts have invited. The remedy against any further inconvenience of this kind is very simple, viz.: to respect and obey the laws of the United States, just as all other ship-owners and agents—the most of them very cheerfully—have done and are doing. Not a very great deal of intelligence is necessary to enable any one to understand that from the courts—not from the departments—must come the final and binding interpretation of our laws.

C. C. DUNCAN,
United States Shipping Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 31, 1876.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

BOTH HOUSES IN SESSION LAST EVENING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 31.—Both houses reassembled to-night. Senator Magie introduced a bill empowering lawyers to sue for recovery of their pay from office clients. The house was flooded with new bills. Mr. Brewer introduced one authorizing the organization, under the General Corporations act, of companies to dam rivers, &c., and the object of the proposed amendment is said to be the damming of the Delaware at Trenton. Speaker Carscallen, at the request of Mr. Potter, of Jersey City, introduced another bill providing a general educational law. It provides for the nomination by the State Board of Education to the Common Councils of chartered cities, of five Commissioners of Education. The Common Council must reject or confirm within thirty days. Mr. Egan introduced a bill empowering cities and townships to regulate the rates of fare on horse railroads, and to collect a license fee for every car run through its streets, and providing that it shall be lawful for any company to run its cars through any township without the consent of such township. A bill of Mr. Brewer's enlarges the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to cases in which the amount in dispute shall not exceed $300. Mr. Lewis' bill, making spending of money by local government boards in excess of appropriations an indictable and punishable misdemeanor, was passed.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

THE VIRGINIA STATE SENATE CASE—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.—In the State Senate today the Committee on Privileges and Elections, through its Chairman, Senator Daniel, submitted a report in the contested election case, W. C. Knight versus Bradley T. Johnson, which has for months past been the subject of much interest to the people of the Richmond Senatorial District. The report is very voluminous, and gives all the legal points in the case. In conclusion the committee say they could not be insensible to the fact that the case has assumed the bitterest prejudices and bickerings that party rivalry could excite, and they only regret that it will not be determined in an atmosphere less impregnated with the passion of factions, and while they contemn and despise that partisan bias which too often misleads committees and assemblies to count in those candidates who sympathize with their political opinions when the people have rejected them at the polls, they at the same time more heartily contemn those, who, fearful that suspicion may attach to themselves, should shrink from declaring their true judgments, and abnegate their manhood as men and their independence as judges. The committee say that in their judgment, despite the rumors on the street, and the charges of partisans not sustained by the evidence, the record shows that Johnson received a majority of the votes cast, and they therefore submit and recommend the adoption of a resolution that Knight is not entitled to a seat in the Senate, and that Johnson, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat he now occupies.

RECORDS OF THE REBELLION.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY—NO DISTINCTION TO BE MADE BETWEEN CONFEDERATE AND FEDERAL ARCHIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Secretary of War has written the following letter to the Secretary of the Southern Historical Society. The statement is further authorized, that if any one who has original official documents pertaining to the war, either on the Union or on the Confederate side, will send them to the Secretary of War, they will be copied for use and returned to the owner if accompanied with such a request. Originals must be sent, as copies cannot, for obvious reasons, be accepted.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1876.

Dr. J. William Jones, Secretary Southern Historical Society, Richmond, Va.:

DEAR SIR: My private Secretary has communicated to me the substance of a conversation had with yourself and other gentlemen, which discloses the fact that there are in existence, in different sections of the country, many records, such as battle reports, correspondence, &c., relating to the late war, and that intimations have been given that it would be practicable for the War Department to secure these, either permanently or temporarily, for use in connection with the publication of the records of the war now in hand. The Confederate records, now in the possession of the department, are necessarily much more incomplete than those of the Federal Government, owing to the fact that it has only those of the former that were captured; and it is with gratification that I have learned of the disposition of certain parties holding Confederate archives to place them at the disposal of the department for the purpose above indicated. It has also been intimated to me, that an impression prevails to a greater or less extent in some localities of the country that a disposition exists on the part of the Administration to make a distinction between the Confederate and Federal archives as regards the thoroughness of their compilation. Were I not assured that this impression is quite widespread, I would not deem it worthy of notice or denial; but it may be proper to state, for the information of those interested, that the department is not only willing but anxious to secure every official report, letter, telegram, or order emanating from either side during the late war, and has no thought whatever of discriminating in favor of one section as against another in their publication, the only object being to place on record in an official form for the use of historians and others interested, all the data in its possession on this subject. It will be esteemed a favor if any gentleman, either residing in the North or South, will communicate with this department that they have knowledge of such records and will place at its disposal, temporarily or permanently, any official data relating to the war. In this way the work could be made much more complete and satisfactory than it otherwise will be. It may be interesting to you to know that under the appropriations made by Congress for the publication of the records, considerable progress has been made in the preparation of data relating to both the Northern and Southern Armies, which might be made much more complete if access could be had to matter not now in the custody of the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed.) WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

CANADA AND THE CENTENNIAL.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—The Canadian Centennial Commission report their work in a forward and satisfactory condition. New-Brunswick will contribute a column of polished red granite sixteen feet high by three and a half feet in diameter, raised on a base of brown olive and gray stone. The Manitoba collection, which consists principally of agricultural products and Indian works, is all ready for shipment. Nearly all the specimens from British Columbia are now at Montreal. With reference to the exhibition of cattle, it is stated that the commission will pay the cost of transportation and feed, but the owners must be responsible for care-taking, damages, accidents, &c. Probably the steamer Lady Head will convey the goods for exhibition from Halifax and St. John to Philadelphia, where the crew will be employed and the steamer retained as a boarding-house, thus saving vast expense.

MR. STARKWEATHER'S FUNERAL.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 31.—The funeral of the late Congressman Starkweather took place this afternoon at the Central Baptist Church, of which the deceased was a member. Some of the public buildings in the city were draped in mourning, and there was a general suspension of business. A large crowd are in town from all parts of the Third Congressional District. Among the prominent men are the Congressional Committee, Postmaster General Jewell, United States Senator English, ex-Congressman Kellogg, of Connecticut, and Pendleton, of Rhode Island, and Hon. M. Sanger. The church was draped in mourning and crowded, while a great number were congregated in the street outside unable to gain admittance. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. John Davies, Pastor of the church, assisted by Revs. Messrs. Bond and Spalding. The remains were taken to the Yantic Cemetery, followed by a large procession. The pall-bearers were Major Osgood, Col. Allen Tenney, Col. Joseph Selden, E. G. Bidwell, Col. Saben L. Sayles, and Hon. Jeremiah Olney.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 414; California, 89¼; Segregated Belcher, 95¾; Ophir, 59¼; Chollar, 92; Savage, 22¼; Imperial, 9¼; Mexican, 19½; Gould & Curry, 22¼; Best & Belcher, 60½; Hale & Norcross, 58; Crown Point, 26½; Yellow Jacket, 104½; Empire, 5¾; Alpha, 25½; Belcher, 34¼; Confidence, 20¾; Sierra Nevada, 22¼; Exchequer, 12½; Overman, 59½; Justice, 26½; Caledonia, 35½.

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

CONSIDERABLE ROUTINE BUSINESS TRANSACTED—THE BILL TO PROVIDE A BETTER SUPPLY OF WATER FOR THE NEW WARDS OF THIS CITY—OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Both houses of the Legislature held sessions this evening, and a great deal of important routine business was transacted. In the Assembly most of the evening was devoted to the consideration of general orders in Committee of the Whole. Progress was reported on the bill providing for regulating, grading, paving, and improving the streets of New-York. Progress was also reported on the bill relative to expenditures by the authorities of the City of New-York. The bill placing the new wards of New-York City in the Second Judicial District was ordered to a third reading. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Forster, which is intended to provide for a better supply of water for the new wards of New-York City. It authorizes the Commissioner of Public Works to expend for materials and labor and other services, in such manner as he shall deem for the best interests of said City, in laying pipes and doing such other things as may be necessary to distribute Croton water for extinguishment of fires and all other purposes that may be required in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, a sum not exceeding $300,000. The work connected with the laying of such pipes shall be done and performed by contract, after advertising for proposals in the *City Record* for at least ten days, and all such contracts shall be given to the lowest bidders. The terms of the contracts shall be settled by the Counsel of the Corporation. Security for the faithful performance of the work is required. The bids shall be opened in public. If the lowest bidder refuses to take the contract the work shall be advertised and bids be received again. If any contract is abandoned, it shall also be readvertised and relet. The Controller is authorized to borrow, on bonds or stocks of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, such amount as the Commissioner of Public Works calls for, from time to time, not exceeding the sum of $300,000. The bonds shall bear seven per cent. interest, and be redeemable in not less than ten years nor more than fifty years. They shall not be disposed of for less than par. Provision is made for raising money to meet the bonds by tax on real and personal property. The money raised for this purpose shall not be applied to any other. The faith of the City and County is pledged to the payment of the bonds and interest thereon.

The Controller, in answer to a resolution of the House, sent in a communication, which shows that eighty-one State papers were authorized to print the State canvass, each of them receiving for such service the sum of $143 25. A concurrent resolution, introduced by Mr. Monroe, authorizes the Committee on Salt of both houses to visit and inspect the salt works of Onondaga and investigate their management.

In the Senate but few bills were introduced, and very little business of general public interest was transacted. In Committee of the Whole a number of bills, the purport of which has already been published, were read and progressed. Senator Woodin introduced a bill extending the time for paying taxes in the county towns to March 5, 1876. The Chairman pro tem. of the Senate presented the annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration. Last year a bill was passed providing that every person convicted of throwing garbage or refuse of any kind in the Long Island Sound or the waters of New-York Harbor should be fined $250. The fine was recoverable only in the Counties of Queens and Westchester, so that people residing in New-York and Brooklyn could violate the law with impunity. Senator Prince introduced a bill this evening amending the law of last year by extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to reach all the offenders against the provisions of the act. Under the amended Constitution the Legislature is prohibited from auditing any claims against the State, although it is empowered to appropriate money to pay claims which shall have been audited according to law. This provision of the Constitution has shorn the Committees on Ways and Means of both houses of much of the importance which formerly attached to them, and left the State without power to audit any of the claims against it. To meet this difficulty, Senator Prince has drawn a bill, which will be presented to-morrow, providing for the appointment of a Board of Audit, to consist of the Secretary of State, Controller, and Attorney General, to audit all claims presented to them and report at the opening of each Legislature, or whenever called on by the Legislature.

John E. Develin, of New-York, will appear before the Assembly Judiciary Committee to-morrow, or on Wednesday, to argue against the bill which legislates Tom Dunlap out of office as Commissioner of Jurors. Senator Vedder will to-morrow introduce a resolution calling upon the State Prison Inspectors to give their reasons for asking for an investigation into the affairs of the State Prisons.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

REPORT FOR THE PAST YEAR—HEAVY DEBT ON THE DEPARTMENT—INCREASE OF HEAD-MONEY URGED.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration was presented to the Legislature yesterday. The following abstract gives its main points: As anticipated in the last report, the past year has been marked throughout by the greatly-lessened number of alien emigrants arriving at this port, as well as in other portions of the United States. The Commissioners, however, did not calculate upon so great a diminution as compared with former years, more fully shown by the statistics presented with this report. The entire number of passengers who arrived from foreign countries at this port during the year was 135,045, of whom 84,560 were aliens and 50,485 were citizens, or persons who had before landed at the Port of New-York. To show more forcibly the decline of immigration during the past few years, the following table is set forth, which embraces the statistics of alien arrivals at this port for ten years:

1866	233,418	1871	229,639
1867	242,731	1872	294,581
1868	213,686	1873	266,818
1869	258,989	1874	140,041
1870	212,170	1875	84,560

The Labor Bureau is one of the most important branches attached to the Castle Garden Landing Depot, but the financial difficulties of the commission compelled the board, in June last, to close the bureau for a time, not being able to pay the salaries of the officers connected therewith. The Presidents of the German and Irish Emigrant Societies, who are *ex officio* members of the board, recognizing the great benefit of this Labor Bureau to the emigrant, jointly proposed to the board to continue the institution at the cost of their respective societies. This offer was accepted, and up to the present time employment is found for both sexes wherever it is possible, in this or other States.

The board found it impossible, from lack of funds, to maintain during the past year the State agencies which had hitherto existed at Utica, Syracuse, Poughkeepsie, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Rochester. They were all discontinued on May 31.

The Commissioners in order to reduce expenses as much as possible have endeavored to exclude from Ward's Island Institutions all persons capable of self-maintenance. They have nevertheless been compelled to support a large number who threw themselves upon the protection which the laws under which the commission was organized afforded. The Commissioners once again renew the recommendation to the Legislature, that the title of such of the water front of the Ward's Island property as is not held by them be obtained.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

The Finance Department is under the special supervision of the Finance Committee. The previous report made by this commission gives full details of the operation of the law authorizing the collection of the Emigrant Commutation Fund. In April, 1871, the commutation charge was $1 50, and has since that time remained at this fixed sum. The preceding board soon found that this amount was entirely insufficient to meet the expenditures which were required to be made by the Commission for the protection and support of the emigrants, and in its report to the Legislature for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, stated that fact. The present Commissioners succeeded on May 23, 1873, to the duties of the preceding Board, and as soon as they became acquainted with the practical operation of the reduction in the rate of commutation from $2 50 to its present amount of $1 50, became convinced that it would result in a continually increasing deficit. This deficit they endeavored to meet by obtaining from the Legislature such a restoration of the original rate of commutation as would approximate the necessary expenditures of the commission more nearly to its receipts. At the time of the present board taking office the commission was already burdened with a debt of $66,000, and on the 31st of December, 1874, it reached the sum of $211,105. The receipts of the past year were $185,789 19, and the disbursements $185,754 19.

Bills have been rendered by the Superintendents of Poor of the several counties, cities, and towns, and by officers of charitable institutions within the State, for the care and support of emigrants from the above date to Dec. 31, 1875, amounting to $99,104 71.

The indebtedness of the commission on the 31st day of December, 1875, was as follows:

Due Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, amount of bond and mortgage	$153,000 00
Amount of claims presented by the several counties and institutions of the State for support of emigrants to Dec. 31, 1875	99,104 71
Due for rent of Castle Garden Landing Depot to Dec. 31, 1875	32,000 00
Due Emigrant Fund account, amount borrowed	13,943 53
Total	$298,048 24
Less cash balance Dec. 31	754 60
Total	$297,293 64

To provide for the payment of this indebtedness and to arrange for the future financial necessities of the commission is a question which the board has to leave for your consideration. The Commissioners beg, however, to state that until pecuniary assistance be granted a serious curtailment (if not an ultimate suspension) of the benevolent work of the commission will have to follow.

The decrease in the income of the commission will be best shown by the following statement of the annual receipts from the commutation fund since 1866:

1866	$478,433 38	1871	$371,768 00
1867	544,452 76	1872	440,599 00
1868	543,362 92	1873	401,099 50
1869	657,072 59	1874	210,514 50
1870	533,236 21	1875	126,846 00

The present Commissioners have done all in their power, by the discharge of former employes and by the continual decrease of salaries paid to the various officials, to meet their current expenses, but withal they are unable to relieve themselves of their heavy financial burden. The Commissioners believe that if the institution is not sustained the system of extortion and fraud practiced on emigrants previous to its establishment in 1847 will be renewed, and the sick and disabled emigrant will be unprovided for.

THE ARREST OF WORMS.

HOW HE SWINDLED A CHICAGO HOTEL-KEEPER—AN INGENIOUS PLAN WELL CARRIED OUT.

The arrest of Dr. Charles Worms, the Indian contract forger, in Montreal, on Saturday last, was effected solely through the exertions of Special Post Office Agents Shallcross and Tibball, who tracked him to Canada. Worms is a native of Lille, in France, and came to this country in 1861. He enlisted in the Fifty-eighth Regiment, National Guard of this State, and was appointed Commissary Sergeant, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant. In February, 1863, he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, and assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf. At the close of the war he came to this City and engaged in the fancy-goods business with his brother-in-law, Strauss. Their warehouse was burned under very suspicious circumstances, and Worms left this City. In October last, Worms appeared in Chicago, and went to board in a hotel kept by Mr. William L. Newman. He speedily gained Mr. Newman's confidence, and informed that gentleman that he could procure him a lucrative contract to furnish supplies and clothing to the Indian Department, from which a large sum could be realized. Mr. Newman assented to the proposition, and went to Washington with Worms. Worms went to the Department of the Interior, and remained there an hour or so, and on his return informed Newman that everything was satisfactory, but that they had better go to Philadelphia and await events there. They went to Philadelphia and put up a second-class hotel. Worms informed Newman that if the contract was awarded him and his partner, John Keller, he must forward, with the signed contract, $5,000 for President Grant. Newman agreed to do so. On the following day Worms sent the hotel boy to the Post Office for a letter addressed to him. The boy came back saying that the Post Office clerk refused to give him the letter, as it was registered. Worms then went to the Post Office and came back with a registered letter, which he opened in presence of Newman, and took from it what purported to be a contract signed by Hon. Zachariah Chandler, and a large envelope addressed "His Excellency U. S. Grant, President United States." Worms told Newman to sign the contract, which read as follows:

[Special Order No. 761.]

Contract to supply the Indians awarded to W. L. Newman and John Keller.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 1875.

Articles of agreement made and entered into this 18th day of November, A. D. 1875, between Gen. G. L. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, an officer of the United States, on the one part, and William L. Newman and John Keller, of Chicago, Cook County, in the State of Illinois, on the other part.

This agreement showeth that the said Gen. G. L. Cowen, for and on behalf of the United States of America, and the said W. L. Newman and John Keller, their heirs, executors, and administrators, have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do mutually covenant and agree to and with each other, as follows:

First—That the said William L. Newman and John Keller, their heirs, executors, and administrators, shall supply or cause to be supplied and issued at Chicago, Ill., at the office of the inspector of Indian Affairs, articles hereto specified, that shall be required for the use of the Indians: 100,000 flannel shirts at $1 25, 100,000 pairs of drawers at seventy cents, 30,000 leather pouches at forty cents, 50,000 shoes, brogans, at $2 45, 100,000 pairs socks at thirty-three cents, 50,000 pairs woolen blankets at $4 90, 10,000 rubber boots at $2 63, 300,000 trowsers at $3 98, 50,000 rubber blankets at $2 15. The articles shall be received in the City of Chicago, Ill., and inspected by Capt. Charles Worms, inspector of this department.

Second—The demand shall be made by the inspector weekly or monthly.

Third—The contract shall be in force two months from date.

Fourth—No member of Congress shall be admitted to any share herein or any benefit to arise therefrom.

In witness hereof the undersigned place their hands and seals. Z. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Interior.

Worms then told Newman to put $5,000 into the envelope for the President. Mr. Newman did so. Worms then asked Newman to get him some sealing wax. The latter left the room to do so and while he was absent Worms substituted for the envelope containing the $5,000 one containing newspaper scraps, addressed to the President, which he had in readiness. This letter was mailed and received at the Executive Mansion on Nov. 22. When opened its contents considerably astonished the President, who read over the newspaper scraps, and wondered who had sent them to him. Meantime Worms had told Mr. Newman to go to Boston and put up at the Revere House. Mr. Newman did so. Worms telegraphed him, "Things are mixed. You had better go home." Mr. Newman went home, and on arriving in Chicago told an intimate friend of the affair. His friend happened to be a man of common sense, and at once said, "You have been robbed by a swindler. You had better go to Washington with me." They went to Washington and saw the President and Secretary Chandler. Mr. Chandler at once pronounced his signature a forgery, and the swindle was laid bare. The President, Secretary Chandler, and Gen. Cowen at once sent for Agents Shallcross and Tittball and placed the matter in their hands, ordering them to spare no expense in hunting down Worms. They came to this City and consulted with Mr. Joseph Gaylor, City Superintendent of the Post Office, formerly Chief Special Agent of the Department. A decoy letter, based on a most ingenious theory, was sent to Strauss, Worms' brother-in-law, who unsuspectingly forwarded Worms' address to the officer. Mr. Newman was at once telegraphed to to proceed to Montreal, and Worms was arrested.

A NEW METHOD OF SAWDUST SWINDLING.

Several days ago THE TIMES published an extended account of the arrest of William Matthews, a noted sawdust swindler, who carried on his nefarious business under the name of William H. Parker, at No. 712 Broadway. His plan of operations was to send a letter to a country grocer to the effect that he had a cousin of the same name as the person addressed, and if he proved to be the cousin he wished to make a proposition. He had become bankrupt and had hidden away $9,000 worth of groceries from his creditors, on which amount of goods he wished to realize immediately. He would ship the goods to the country merchant, who could sell them at fifteen per cent. under market price and keep one-third of the amount and forward the balance, the country merchant paying all expenses of sale. It was at first thought by the Police that Matthews' plan was to send large cases of bricks and sawdust through the express companies, C. O. D., but yesterday Superintendent Walling learned that, in the event of the country grocer accepting the terms, Matthews would send him a letter purporting to come from G. W. Westfall, proprietor of the Manhattan Storehouse, No. 48 East Thirteenth street, informing him that Mr. Parker had called and requested that a quantity of goods stored there should be shipped, the country merchant to pay, according to agreement, the storage and cartage fees. The letter informed the victim that if he would forward $30 expenses the goods would be shipped at once. If the money was forwarded it was received by Matthews, who had adopted the alias of Westfall.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, founders of the Apprentices' Library, No. 472 Broadway, have determined to erect a handsome and commodious building in a more central locality, for which they will devote the sum of $500,000. During the month of January 1,000 volumes were added to the collection in the present library, and 500 new subscribers were added to the roll. The society was organized and chartered in 1792, and possesses property valued at $900,000. It sustains a school, in which 450 scholars receive instruction in mechanical and architectural drawing.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BONDED WAREHOUSE.

A gang of burglars, some time between Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, broke into the bonded warehouse of Isaac N. Devoe, No. 13 Greenwich street. The thieves gained access to the terminus platform of the Elevated Railroad, and cut through a wooden partition opening into the cotton warehouse of Messrs. Kane & McCabe, No. 11 Greenwich street. They then cut through the partition wall between Kane & McCabe's and Mr. Devoe's warehouse, but found to their disgust that they were confronted by 2,000 cases of champagne instead of cases of silk. Being wholly unable to cut through the champagne cases in order to reach the cases of silk, the disappointed burglars drank a few bottles of wine and went away empty-handed, leaving behind them their kit of tools and six black bags in which they intended to carry off their plunder.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERS.

HOW THEY WERE PREPARED FOR THEIR NEFARIOUS WORK.

Speaking of the recent attempt to rob an express car, which was so successfully foiled, the Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* of Saturday says: "As the gang were all armed to the teeth, and provided with every essential necessary to the successful robbery of the car, and subsequent operations in making their escape, it is a matter of interest to the public generally to know what were the instruments and how they were made. A description written from the 'kit' itself is herewith given. The 'billies' with which they proposed to assault or defend themselves are made of a piece of lead about the size and shape of a small hen's egg woven around with twine similar to that used for trout line; the handles are from eight to thirteen inches in length and about an inch in thickness, made by braiding the twine around either a piece of whalebone, leather or wood; there are straps of webbing from an inch to an inch and three-quarters in width, fastened on the handles at such an angle as to leave the handle straight in the hand while the strap easily rests around the wrist. This is a favorite weapon with roughs, thieves, and assassins. It makes no noise and is readily used with murderous force, if desired, and can easily be made away with in case of arrest. Their revolvers were of the latest improved 'police pattern,' carrying balls at least three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The gags, with which they intended to silence the messenger or messengers, are made from the ends of maple broom handles, some six inches in length. The ends are flattened, have notches cut near them for the purpose of attaching the ropes which were to fasten them in place. Cords remarkably pliable, of bed-cord size, some eighteen inches in length, are attached to the gags. Masks were prepared for themselves made from the tops of boot-legs. There are holes for the eyes and mouth, and slits made perpendicularly for the nose. On the face and running across the nose are the mysterious letters K. K. K., and under the mouth the frightful motto, 'Death.' There were quite a number of pieces of soft half-inch rope, evidently intended for tieing their victims with. A key had been extemporized which would fit on a square bolt, such as doorknobs are attached to, and probably was fitted up for such purposes. The auger with which the holes were bored is an ordinary ¾-inch pod, with shank fastened upon the handle with a nut, and is such as carpenters use for boring holes for mortising. There was the panel-saw used on the door, and another one of similar make, only a little smaller, that could be used for almost any purpose from enlarging a gimlet hole to cutting off an ordinary prison bar. There were no tools for blowing safes or wedging them open found with any of the gang."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out on Saturday in Montezuma, a town of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, in Parke County, Ind. As there was no fire apparatus in the place, and the flames got a fair start, the entire business portion of the town was destroyed. The loss on buildings and stock is fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. There was some insurance.

A fire occurred at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the basement of the Metropolitan Mills, Nos. 181 and 183 Chambers street, occupied by E. A. Phelps, Jr. Damage, $100; fully insured.

The Baptist Church at Chester, N. H., was burned Sunday afternoon shortly after the close of the service. The fire caught from a defect in the furnace. The loss is $5,000; no insurance.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 74 Third avenue, occupied by Martha Smith. Damage to furniture and building, $300.

The fire-boat J. Jewett, lying at Pier No. 18, East River, was damaged $500 by fire last night, caused by the spontaneous combustion of cotton waste in the boiler-room.

A fire at River Falls, Wis., at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, destroyed nine buildings, including the *Journal* office and contents. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $15,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

John M. Latimer, a merchant at Penn Yan, has failed. Liabilities from $25,000 to $50,000.

The creditors of A. W. Lovering, the suspended bookseller, of Boston, met yesterday. His liabilities are $103,976 and assets $54,765. No definite action was taken.

The wife of Henry E. Maxwell, of Geneva, N. Y., committed suicide last night by hanging herself while the family were asleep. She had for a long time shown symptoms of insanity.

The committee of creditors appointed to examine the affairs of Messrs. Easton & Milne, the suspended bankers, of Fall River, yesterday recommended that the estate be taken from bankruptcy and be placed in the hands of Trustees for settlement.

A murderous affray occurred at the Auburn Prison yesterday morning, between two convicts in the State shops. John McCalpin, a Sing Sing transfer, without the least provocation, stabbed Frank H. Meredith, also a Sing Singer, four times with a shoe-knife. It is thought that none of the wounds will prove fatal. McCalpin was the chief conspirator in the famous attempt to escape on a sloop from Sing Sing, at which time he was shot and recaptured.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance was held last evening, in the lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association building, Hon. William E. Dodge in the chair. The annual report was read, showing that the Wisconsin, St. Louis, and Newbern (N. C.) branches are in a flourishing condition. Rev. I. S. Prime thought it would be well to publish the proceedings of the convention held at Pittsburg. The matter was referred to the Secretaries and Dr. Prime. Rev. J. C. Trowbridge, missionary from Turkey, was invited to make some remarks on the condition of things in the Ottoman Empire. He said he really knew very little about political affairs there. He had heard it said that Moslem rule was tottering to its fall, and that foreign nations would undoubtedly interfere. He did not think so. The feelings of missionaries in regard to Russian occupation, he said, had materially changed. They seemed to hope Russia would succeed in getting Constantinople. We have now, however, said Mr. Trowbridge, so many churches, schools and colleges in Turkey that our work stands on a firm basis and cannot be overturned. A resolution by Dr. Prime in regard to special religious services at the Centennial was adopted. The officers of the Alliance of last year were then re-elected, with some additions to the list of Vice Presidents, and Rev. I. S. Prime, D. D., and Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., were elected Corresponding Secretaries. A vote of thanks to Rev. W. W. Atterbury, Corresponding Secretary of the Alliance last year, for his valuable services, was adopted, and the Alliance adjourned.

"LADIES' DAY" AT THE LOTOS.

A well-balanced collection of very fine paintings was exhibited at the Lotos Club yesterday afternoon, and a programme of music and recitations was interpreted in the presence of an assemblage that crowded the house. The occasion of the entertainment was the monthly "Ladies' Day" of the club, and as yesterday's demonstration was the first given by the new entertainment-committee, consisting of Messrs. Frederick A. Schwab, J. W. Carroll, and John Elderkin, special interest was manifested in its success by the fair friends of the members. The pictures shown bore, among other signatures, those of A. H. Wyant, F. S. Church, Eastman Johnson, J. F. Cropsey, R. S. Gifford, William Hart, George H. Story, and A. Bierstadt. The programme included recitations by Mr. Harry Beckett and Mr. George Hoey, several admirable piano performances by Mme. Carreño-Sauret, and singing by Miss Hattie E. Bedloe, Mr. H. R. Romeyn, Mlle. Izora Elder, and Mr. Rouse, Mr. Caryl Florio officiating as Musical Director. The entertainment and attendance exceeded in brilliancy those of any previous Ladies' Day. The lack of proportion between the dimensions of the clubhouse, and the numbers of the guests being the only trait of the affair which might have been referred to without compliment.

CHARGES AGAINST REV. FRED. BELL.

The officers of the Park Avenue Methodist Church, Brooklyn, held a meeting last night for the purpose of instituting an investigation into alleged immoralities of Rev. Fred. Bell, the Pastor. The attendance was very large. Rev. Charles Spurr, President of the Circuit presided, and Mr. George B. Colyer acted as Secretary. Charges were presented as follows:

BROOKLYN, Jan. 31, 1876.

Brother Bell:

DEAR SIR: You are charged by Brother William J. Morris, of visiting his house, No. 40 Vanderbilt avenue, in this city, on the 21st and 29th of April, 1875, and making improper proposals and using indecent language to his wife, Mary L. Morris—language unbecoming a Pastor of any Christian church.

CHARLES SPURR, President.
GEORGE B. COLYER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 31, 1875.

Brother Bell:

You are charged by Brothers Howard and Paisley of violating your pledge given to this church by making a division and sowing discord and making trouble in this circuit, and also with making false statements to a reporter of the *Daily Argus*.

CHARLES SPURR, President.
GEORGE B. COLYER, Secretary.

A brief discussion followed the reading of the charges, when it was decided to suspend the Pastor for ten days, and to try him on Friday next. Mr. Bell was present and pleaded not guilty to the charges. He said that he should preach in the Academy of Music next Sunday, but not as Pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Church.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

A SHORT AND ACTIVE CANVASS PROMISED—THE PROBABLE DEMOCRATIC TICKET—REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES—PROSPECTS OF THE ELECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Monday, Jan. 31, 1876.

Both political parties in this State have wisely concluded to have a short campaign this Spring. The Democrats have called their convention to meet at New-Haven on Wednesday, Feb. 23, and probably the Republican Convention will be called at Hartford during the week following. Both tickets, therefore, will not be fairly before the people till the 1st of March, and that will give about a month for active campaign work, which will afford time enough for all the political excitement that is needed for diversion from other enterprises in a year that is to be largely devoted to partisan strife in Connecticut; for we have not only the Presidential contest to share with other States, but, under the new constitutional amendment providing for biennial elections, another State election will demand attention in the Fall, and in addition, under the new law of Congress, we are to elect Congressmen in November. Considering this crowding of party work into the Centennial year, it is certainly a relief to have the Spring campaign contracted. In previous years ordinarily the Spring contest has occupied attention for two or three months, in some years both party conventions having been held in January, and often in the early part of the month. The delay this year is almost without precedent, yet the change is a sensible one, not for this year only, but for general application so long as both parties adhere to it, because quite as effective a canvass can be made in four as in ten weeks. The weariness of a long campaign is sometimes the cause of apathy at the polls, whereas an active interest maintained briskly for a short period tends to secure a full vote. For a few years past the Democrats have held their convention last, and have had the benefit of all shortcomings in the Republican platform in constructing their own, but now they must speak first, and possibly something suggestive may be afforded in their speeches and resolutions.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Gov. Ingersoll and all his associates on the State ticket will be renominated without a ballot. At a meeting of the State Committee here last week, every member of it, with the exception of Mr. John L. Hunter, of Willimantic, who wilds very little influence though a hard party worker, was in favor of the old ticket. Mr. Hunter advocate a change throughout, with Hon. R. D. Hubbard, of Hartford, for Governor. Finding how his associates felt, he did not attend the session of the committee, though he came to Hartford for the purpose of being present. Last year Gov. Ingersoll would not consent to run again; and disgruntled some of the faithful, who thought he had not acted squarely. Among others who were disturbed were Hon. Benjamin Stark and Mayor Waller, of New-London, who proposed, in case a new deal was made, to bring forward the name of their townsman Col. F. B. Loomis as a candidate to head the ticket, and they called upon Gov. Ingersoll some time in advance of the convention and obtained from him a positive assurance that he would not run; but when they arrived at Hartford, on the day before the convention, they were met by the comfortable assurance that the Governor was "in the hands of his friends," and had said to Mr. Charles Durand, of Derby, on that day, that he would accept if nominated. This year, however, Mr. Ingersoll makes no concealment of his desire to be again a candidate, and the necessities of the party are such that no new departures dare be undertaken. Some of the Governor's friends say also that they propose, in case he is re-elected, to bring him forward as a candidate for Senator should the Legislature continue Democratic; but I do not see, as was suggested in a previous letter, how the party can graciously take up any candidate against Mr. English, who, being in the Senate, holds a title of some consequence.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

There is, as yet, no crystallization of sentiment upon any of the candidates mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor. The newspapers generally have avoided expressing any preference, contenting themselves with a mere mention of candidates. Complaint has been made that in previous years the newspapers have run the conventions, so that all the delegates had to do was to report with their credentials and go through the motions of making a ticket. Absurd as this complaint is, the press has indirectly decided to let things alone this year and see what the effect will be. But this is not wise. Though it may show the independence of the press, yet it leaves the party at the mercy of manipulators, if such should choose to take the field, though there does not seem to be now any interest large enough to call for any under-movement. Generally the effect of newspaper neutrality concerning nominations is bad. Very little good political work can be accomplished without the friction of partisanship—not servility, but liberal discussion, and a zealous support of good and available men, and a canvass of their weak points if they have any. Especially is it desirable that the newspapers should have something to say when it is proposed to make an entirely new selection of candidates. New men must be taken, and if they are sprung upon a convention without any previous introduction through the newspapers, there is danger that even on the day of election many reasonably good fellows, who like the Republican Party on general principles, will be standing around with their hands in their pockets inquiring "Who's this —— that's running for Governor?" Seasonable advertising is as valuable in politics as in trade. The true idea of mercantile advertising is to familiarize the public eye with the name of the dealer and the goods he sells. Candidates representing parties must be known—though they have nothing to sell and everything to buy. There is no startling dilemma, however, in Connecticut as to the probability of naming any man who is not passably well known, yet there are many excellent men who have never been before the public except locally, who if generally known would speedily become popular and available, and the only way to bring them out is through the press, in some shape or other. If they are willing to become candidates and are worthy of it, then the newspapers who believe in them have, in one sense, a public duty to perform in bringing them out.

The candidates most prominently named for Governor are Oliver Hoyt, of Stamford, and Frederick J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury, with some mention of ex-President Cummings, of Wesleyan University; Amos S. Treat, of Woodbridge; Benjamin Douglas, of Middletown; Charles Parker, of Meriden, and some others of less prominence. President Cummings seems to be the favorite of the temperance people, and it is not improbable that he will be nominated by the Prohibitionists at their convention to-morrow at Middletown; but the Republican Party will not take hold of prohibition at this late day after over twenty years of failure in prohibitory legislation in Connecticut, followed by a fair success under a local option law which is now under trial. Mr. Treat is a pronounced Republican, and has been many times a member of the Legislature and once Speaker of the House. Mr. Douglas is a large manufacturer, and was Lieutenant Governor with Gov. Buckingham one year during the war. Mr. Parker is also a leading manufacturer, and has been prominent in temperance work.

When Mr. Hart's name was suggested a few weeks ago he promptly declined to allow it to be used because of his business engagements in New-York, and though some of his friends have tried to prevail upon him to run, at last accounts he still refused. Quite as prominently brought forward and at about the same time was the name of Mr. Kingsbury, and it has had a favorable reception in various parts of the State. If that portion of New-Haven County where he lives should support him in the convention he would at once become a formidable candidate, and would make an excellent one before the people. But I do not pretend to say that any single one of the gentlemen named will be nominated. It may be a new man altogether.

THIRD AND FOURTH PARTIES.

The Prohibitionists will, of course, have an independent ticket in the field, but this party showed a falling off in strength last year and has evidently made the best showing it can. It weakens the more that both of the regular parties give it "a severe letting alone." It was organized originally, a few years ago, "to punish the Republican Party," as its leaders announced, and to some extent it has carried out its threat, helping materially to give the Legislature to the Democrats and send two Democratic Senators of the Bourbon kind to Washington in place of Senators Buckingham and Ferry, who were both practical temperance men but not Prohibitionists. All it has accomplished practically has been to further the interests of the rum Democracy, and as men come to see this those who have been led into the movement under false colors are getting out, and this accounts for the growing weakness of the organization.

A fourth party is promised under the lead of sundry greenback clubs, which have sprung up in some of the larger places. It is the purpose of the managers of this movement, I understand, to communicate with both of the regular party conventions and ask for some recognition of the soft-money theory in the platform, and, in case of refusal, to go ahead and make an independent fight for the rag-baby. The fact is that there are a great number of Democrats in this State joined to this movement, and a few Republicans also, but only a few; and if a new party organization is formed, the effect will be to draw from the Democracy quite as many as the Republicans will lose by the temperance movement.

PROSPECTS OF THE ELECTION.

Of course the chances of success lie with the party that has possession to-day of the State Government, yet these chances may be overcome by making the most of all opportunities. Under the very worst discouragements the Republicans have done exceedingly well, when it seemed as if twenty-five per cent. almost of their vote must have been hazarded. The party is outliving its sectional jealousies, which have been bitter, and with those out of the way one great disturbing cause of disaster will be removed. There is a grand opportunity this Spring to make a ticket acceptable to all sections, for no feeling has been aroused on locality issues, and if this can be done there is a possibility of carrying the State upon it in April, and a certainty, almost, if then defeated, of making a victorious fight in November. Nominations now should be made with reference to the Fall campaign. The value of a strong State ticket is not confined to its own prospects of success, but concerns the redemption of the Legislature, as the effect of the State ticket to bring out a pure party vote or keep it backward controls in the success or defeat of Representatives in doubtful towns. The margin by which the Democrats have obtained control of the Legislature is so small, as reckoned on a count of their majorities in close towns, as to appear insignificant. I think a change of about five hundred votes last year would have given the house to the Republicans. The importance of an influential State ticket to bring out the full local strength of the party is therefore apparent; for, with the party vote secure, candidates for the Legislature, if themselves popular, can add to that vote, and in a snug contest, stand an even chance at least of coming out ahead. There is certainly nothing in the situation which is not more encouraging than it has been for several years. The conduct of the Democrats at Washington has stirred up the dormant Republicanism of the State, and excited a fresh enthusiasm among those who have kept up a warm party interest all along, and now all depends upon good judgment in naming candidates and keeping silly resolutions and foolish speeches out of the convention.

APPEALS FOR THE POOR.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD MUST CLOSE ITS DOORS UNLESS MORE MONEY IS RECEIVED.

Yesterday morning every available spot in the offices of St. John's Guild, No. 52 Varick street, was filled with poor people, and the line of shivering wretches extended far down the street. It was noticeable that many of these people bore the appearance of having seen better days. People who, a year or two ago, were accustomed to their luxuries now are without food or fire, dependent from week to week upon public generosity. They are found by the visitors of the Guild and their cases are made known at head-quarters, for they rarely make complaint of their own accord. A ticket is given and it entitles the bearer to come once a week for groceries for a family of as many as the case includes. These are the people who are now in danger of starvation. On Friday next, unless the funds are greatly increased, the Guild will be compelled to close its doors. It has now 25,000 people, comprising 5,000 families, dependent upon it for daily bread. The donation of $3,200, received from the Board of Apportionment last week, sufficed only to purchase supplies for eight days. These will be exhausted by Thursday night, and the seven or eight hundred families who may come for their stores on Friday will find the doors shut, unless relief is extended with generous hand before that time. At 12 o'clock yesterday all the old clothes and new garments to be given away were exhausted, and hundreds of applicants were turned away empty-handed. Contributions or supplies sent to Rev. Alvah Wiswall, office of St. John's Guild, No. 52 Varick street, will be promptly acknowledged.

THE WEST-SIDE ASSOCIATION'S ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

We want our wealthy citizens and supporters to come to our help. The poor of the west side of our City having increased enormously within the past three years, we feel it our duty to again appeal to the public to help us alleviate the sufferings of the many hundreds of deserving families who have been visited by the ladies who have nobly given us their valuable assistance and reported cases of distress, sickness, and, we may honestly add, starvation, which, if published in the pitiful and heart-rending words of the visitors, would, we feel confident, lead charitable hearts to hasten to their succor with money, food, fuel, and clothing. We have ministered to the wants of no less that 570 families during the last month, and had to send away several hundreds more who could not be relieved for want of the above necessaries. Contributions of money, groceries, new and cast-off clothing and orders for coal, wood, &c., should be sent to No. 403 West Twenty-ninth street, care of Henry King, Chairman, or by sending the address a messenger will call for all packages free of charge. Contributions may also be sent to Robert M. Vermilye, Treasurer; James O. Bennett, North River Savings Bank, corner Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, Samuel Campbell, corner Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street; Caswell, Hazard & Co., No. 1,099 Broadway; Allan Hay & Co., Thirty-eight street and North River; D. B. Howell & Co., Masonic Temple, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue; L. W. Johnson, No. 414 West Thirty-fourth street; Alexander M. Lesley, Trades Savings Bank, No. 226 West Twenty-third street; Newman & Capron, No. 11½ Broadway; N. Levy, No. 339 Ninth avenue; G. P. Quackenbos, No. 331 West Twenty-eighth street; J. C. Fischer, No. 421 to No. 427 West Twenty-eighth street; J. Knowles, No. 270 Fourth avenue; John C. Winch, No. 521 West Twenty-first street; Henry G. Elliott, No. 759 Sixth avenue; Erastus Littlefield, No. 308 West Thirty-third street; James H. Clark, Stevens House; Rev. Thomas Newby, Church of the Holy Apostles; West-side Relief Association, No. 403 West Twenty-ninth street, near Ninth avenue.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used. For sale by the principal grocers in the States and Canadas.—*World.*

From the Missouri Republican (St. Louis.)

A Remarkable Professional Success.

Among the notable professional men of this country who have achieved extraordinary success is Dr. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, N. Y. The prominence which he has attained has been reached through strictly legitimate means, and, so far, therefore, he deserves the enviable reputation which he enjoys. This large measure of success is the result of a thorough and careful preparation for his calling, and extensive reading during a long and unusually large practice, which have enabled him to gain high commendation, even from his professional brethren. Devoting his attention to certain specialties of the science he has so carefully investigated, he has been rewarded in a remarkable degree. In these specialties he has become a recognized leader. Not a few of the remedies prescribed by him have, it is said, been adopted and prescribed by physicians in their private practice. His pamphlets and larger works have been received as useful contributions to medical knowledge. He has recently added another, and perhaps more important work, because of more general application, to the list of his published writings. This book, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," is designed to enter into general circulation. Dr. PIERCE has received acknowledgment and honors from many sources, and especially scientific degrees from two of the first medical institutions in the land.—*Advertisement.*

Many Things that are Bright but Dazzle

To lead us astray. Such is not the fact with the PARISIAN DIAMONDS, those magnificent triumphs of chemical art, which are as dazzling and retain their prismatic beauty as long as the diamonds of Brazil or Africa. They are set in solid gold diamond setting, and will deceive the most practiced eye. "Time cannot change nor custom stale their infinite variety." They are for sale only at RICHARD HUMPHREYS' jewelry store, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.—*Advertisement.*

There is no Feminine Fascination

Which will compare with a lovely complexion, and no natural complexion lovelier than that which LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH bestows.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; the doings of Congress and the State Legislatures; Editorials on matters of current interest; Letters from our Foreign Correspondents; two columns of valuable Household Receipts; a column of Political Notes; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

The efforts of the publishers of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to extend its circulation by increasing its value to the reader, through material improvements and the introduction of new features, are meeting with a gratifying response. The recent increase in its circulation has been rapid beyond precedent in its history.

THE TIMES is the only New-York paper which delivers its weekly and semi-weekly editions by the Fast Mail trains. By this plan subscribers of THE TIMES receive their papers from twelve to thirty-six hours earlier than under the old arrangement.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers.

Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manfr., 694 Broadway.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is used by physicians for Pulmonary Complaints. 50c. and $1.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Harden and heal tender gums.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.
The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

HASTINGS—SOUTHWORTH.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, New-Haven, Conn., by Rev. Edward Hawes, GEORGE S. HASTINGS, of New-York, to HARRIET M., daughter of Wells Southworth, Esq.

PEEK—BOLTON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, by Rev. C. W. Adams, HENRY A. PEEK to ANNIE L., daughter of James S. Bolton, Bronxdale. No cards.

TAPP—PETO.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, by Rev. Chas. Hall Everest, assisted by Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, EDWARD W. TAPP, JR., to CORNELIA M. PETO, all of Brooklyn.

VAIL—ATKINSON.—On Monday, Jan. 31, 1876, by Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, WILLIAM H. VAIL to ANNIE M. ATKINSON, both of this City.

DIED.

BURRIDGE.—In this City, Sunday morning, 30th inst., after a brief illness, THOMAS BURRIDGE, in the 76th year of his age.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the John Street Methodist Church, Tuesday morning, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

CARROLL.—Drowned at sea, Dec. 25, 1875, JOSEPH HALSTED CARROLL, nephew of Rev. J. H. Carroll, and grandson of the late Rev. D. L. Carroll, of Brooklyn.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CLARK.—On Monday, 31st inst., PELHAM CLARK, in the 80th year of his age.
His relatives and friends and those of his brother, Alfred H. Clark, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Chapel, Varick st., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 1:30 o'clock.

DOWNES.—Suddenly in Westport, Conn., Jan. 30, at 11:45 P. M., MARY J., wife of Elijah S. Downes, aged 42 years, 5 months, 19 days.
Relations and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 2, at the Memorial Church.

DENNY.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, SARAH ELLEN, eldest daughter of Henry E. and Charlotte L. Denny, aged 4 years, 6 months, and 2 days.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 428 West 45th st., this day (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock.

FAILE.—On Saturday, 29th inst., SARAH CRANE, only child of Charles V. and Sarah C. Faile, aged 15 months and 8 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 53 West 49th st., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock.

HATCH.—Sunday morning, Jan. 30, at Dobbs' Ferry, WALTER DIX, aged 19 months, youngest son of Warner D. and Anna K. Hatch.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock. Train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 2 o'clock.

HOFFMAN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 29, GEORGE J. HOFFMAN, son of George and Sophia C. Hoffman.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, No. 599 5th av., Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M.

KITCHEN.—Jan. 29, MARCUS L. W., infant son of M. L. W. and Julia M. Kitchen, aged 8 weeks.
Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M., from No. 108 East 80th st. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Newark.

LEVISON.—JOHN LEVISON, on Monday morning, aged 58 years, 1 month, and 20 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 204 West 42d st.

LYNCH.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, ROSINE, widow of Peter Lynch.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 18 West 56th st., thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

MAY.—At San Francisco, Jan. 26, JOHN A. MAY, only son of Eliza and the late John A. May.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

OAKLEY.—At Englewood, N. J., Jan. 29, FRANCES ROOME OAKLEY, daughter of Thomas B. and Elizabeth G. Oakley.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the burial service at St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

OLNEY.—On Saturday, Jan. 29, EVA ADELAIDE, youngest child of Daniel and Annie A. Olney, in the 10th year of her age.
Funeral services at the Harlem Universalist Chapel, 127th st., near 4th av., on Monday, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

O'NEIL.—On Monday, Jan. 31, MARY REYNOLDS O'NEIL, in the 55th year of her age, wife of Cornelius O'Neil.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 37 Fulton st., New-York City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 3, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to St. Francis Xavier's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for her soul; interment at Calvary Cemetery.

PENNIMAN.—At Paris, France, Jan. 1, JAMES FENNER PENNIMAN, in the 69th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Messiah, corner of 34th st. and 4th or Park av., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PALMER.—At his residence in this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 31, after a brief illness, JOHN PALMER, formerly of Wilkesbarre, Penn., in the 75th year of his age.
The funeral services will take place on Thursday morning, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock, from the church corner 5th av. and 48th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PRATT.—In East Hartford, Conn., Jan. 28, MARY M., wife of George W. Pratt.

PORTER.—On Monday, Jan. 31, JOHN H. PORTER, in the 55th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, H. M. Fairchild, No. 221 West 11th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SANCHEZ.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, ELIZA ANN, wife of Luis Sanchez and daughter of the late F. S. Schlesinger, in the 44th year of her age.

SANDS.—On Monday, Jan. 31, at No. 30 Lafayette place, ANN M., widow of the late Austin L. Sands, in the 82d year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEELY.—At Sugar Loaf, Sunday, Jan. 30, TEMPY A., wife of Jonas Seely, in the 75th year of her age.
Funeral at her late residence, Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock. Carriages in attendance at Sugar Loaf for train leaving New-York at 7:30 A. M.

SHIPLEY.—At West Farms, Jan. 28, MARY S. SHIPLEY, in the 78th year of her age.
Funeral from her residence Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 12 M. Carriages will wait at Tremont the arrival of the 10:35 A. M. train, Harlem Railroad.

STOUTENBOROUGH.—On Saturday, Jan. 29, CAROLINE, wife of William Stoutenborough, in the 77th year of her age.
The funeral will take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 11:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 5, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 10 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 10 A. M., for Scotland direct, per steamer Elysia, via Glasgow, and at 10 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Pereire, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Oder, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 16, 1876.

The mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., will leave San Francisco March 1, 1876.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock.
KNOX McAFEE, President.
A. J. SPARKS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

HENRY A. HARTT, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: The time has fully come when your long-proposed plan of a Hospital for Chronic Cases should take some practical shape.

We venture, therefore, to suggest that you call at an early day and some convenient place a meeting of the many friends of the project to consider what course may best be adopted to provide at once such a building as may serve for a commencement of your Institute for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

T. M. PETERS, D. D., Rector of St. Michael's Church, New-York.
I concur in the above.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
EDWARD McGLYNN, D. D., Pastor of St. Stephen's Church.
F. C. EWER, Rector of St. Ignatius Church.
STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D., Rector of Church of Holy Trinity.
HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector of Christ Church.
HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., Chancellor New-York University.
W. ORMISTON, D. D., Collegiate Church.
WM. M. TAYLOR, D. D., Pastor Broadway Tabernacle.
GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., Emeritus Pastor Church of the Puritans.
RANALD McDONALD.
WM. M. EVARTS.
STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rector St. George's Church.
E. H. DAVIS, M. D., ex-Professor Materia Medica New-York Medical College.
MORGAN DIX, D. D., Rector Trinity Church.
J. MARION SIMS, M. D., President American Medical Association.
JOHN A. DIX, ex-Governor of New-York.
SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D.
RICHARD KELLY, President Fifth National Bank.
W. H. WICKHAM, Mayor of New-York.
H. M. PECKHAM.
RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims.
J. CLEMENT FRENCH, Pastor of Westminster Church, Brooklyn.
DANIEL S. MARTIN, Professor of Geology, Rutgers Female College.
PETER COOPER.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, member of Congress.
JOSEPH WORSTER, M. D.
MARK BLUMENTHALL, M. D.
CHARLES P. DALY, Justice Supreme Court.
JOHN K. PORTER.
GROSVENOR P. LOWRY.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
EVERETT P. WHEELER.
F. A. P. BARNARD, President Columbia College.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Professor of Geology, Columbia College.
JOHN R. BRADY, Justice Supreme Court.
WM. A. DARLING, President Murray Hill Bank.
BENJ. N. MARTIN, Professor of Philosophy and Logic, N. Y. University.
WM. R. WILLIAMS, Amity Baptist Church.
DAN'L CURRY, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate*.

In compliance with the above requisition, a meeting will be held in Association Hall, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock. A statement of the plan of the hospital will be presented, and addresses delivered by Everett P. Wheeler, Esq., Dr. Hartt, Prof. Davis, Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. Martin, and Rev. Drs. Peters, McGlynn, Tyng, and Cheever.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

GEORGE ELIOT'S NEW STORY.
BOOK I.—THE SPOILED CHILD.

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FOR FEBRUARY, 1876.
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With sixteen illustrations.

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With twenty illustrations.

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THE FIRST CENTURY OF THE REPUBLIC—(sixteenth paper.)—AMERICAN LITERATURE.—Part I. By EDWIN P. WHIPPLE.

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FAITH. By ZADEL B. BUDDINGTON.

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THE LEGEND OF THE ORGAN BUILDER. By JULIA C. R. DORR.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was moderately well attended yesterday, Monday, Jan. 31, and the following business was transacted:

William Kenelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Thomas L. Feitner, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 27.4 by 100, No. 291 Fifth avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Thirtieth street, for $35,000 over and above a mortgage amounting, with interest, to $35,612, making the total price realized $70,612. The buyer was Alma Taylor, plaintiff in the legal action.

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John Hayes, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story brick house, 25 by 50, with two-story brick extension 20 by 40, and lot 90.10 feet deep, No. 425 Sixth avenue, north side, 300 feet west of Avenue A, for $16,500, the purchaser being George W. Vultee.

James M. Miller also, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, sold a strip of land 10 feet wide by 199.10 feet deep, being the block front on Madison avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, for $4,200, to George Chesterman, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

The legal sale by A. H. Miller & Son of a house and lot on West Seventy-third street, east of Eleventh avenue, did not take place, the foreclosure proceedings having been arranged. The legal sale by George H. Scott of a house and lot on Avenue A, south of Nineteenth street, was adjourned to the 7th inst., and the sale by Mr. Kennelly of buildings, with plot, on Oak street, west of James street, was adjourned to the 10th inst. Nothing further of note occurred.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The following sales are announced for to-day, all at the Exchange:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., United States Loan Commissioners' sale, of the following building lots: West Fifty-third street, lot, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth avenue, 25x49.6; East Seventy-eighth street, lot, south side, 130 feet west of Second avenue, 25x102.2; East One Hundred and Sixth street, four lots, north side, 200 feet west of Avenue A, each 25x100.11; West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, two lots, south side, 200 feet west of Eleventh avenue, each 25x100.10; West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, lot, south side, 435 feet east of Sixth avenue, 25x99.11; West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, lot, north side, 485 feet west of Fifth avenue, 25x99.11; West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, eight lots, north side, 275 feet west of Eighth avenue, each 25x99.11.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 414 West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 98.9, with a two-story frame store and dwelling in front and three-story brick tenement-house in rear. Also, Supreme Court partition sale, George Gallagher, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 26 by 83.6 by 25 by 90.6, on Third avenue, east side, 51.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-third street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, on Eighth avenue, west side, 77.2 feet north of Eighty-second street, and a plot of land, 57.1 by 100.2, on West Eighty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 120 feet west of Madison avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.4 by 88, on West Thirty-fourth street, south side, 20 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By Steele & Carter, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the same house and lot, on West Thirty-fourth street, above noticed.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.6 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 120.6 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also, public auction sale of 11 Brooklyn lots, situate respectively on Wyckoff avenue, Himrod, and Conselyea streets.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, JAN. 31.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 291 5th av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 30th st., lot 27.4x100	$70,612

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 five-story brick house, with two-story brick extension, and lot, No. 425 6th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 25x90.10, house 25x50, extension 20x40	$16,500

By James M. Miller.

1 plot, Madison av., e. s., block front, between 129th and 130th sts., 199.10x10	$4,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 29.

Mercer st., w. s., 63 ft. s. of Houston st., 25x37; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Edward A. Hammond	$9,700
3d av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 60th st., 20x55; leasehold; Lorens Hoffman to Adolph Edelmuth	13,000
5th av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 120th st., 50.5x100. Le Roy S. Gove, Referee, to James B. Wilson and others, Executors	7,000
11th av., s. w. corner of 73d st. to 72d st. x175 x204.4, (4-10 part of;) also 72d st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th av., 100x102.2, (½ part of;) St. Nicholas av., n. e. corner of 125th st., 54x131.5½x irregular, (½ part of;) Philip G. Weaver to L. Suydam	nom.
Opdyke av., n. e. corner of 3d st., 100x100, 24th Ward; Richard Toscans to Louis F. Toscans	500
1st av., s. e. corner of 19th st., 20x70; Frederick Slederoth and wife to Elise July	18,000
55th st., s. s., 146.3 ft. e. of 4th av., 18.9x100.5; Sarah J. Stone and husband to Jane Parker	18,000
115th st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th av., 75x100.10; Benjamin F. Raynor to Elizabeth Meehan	8,000
West Washington place, 121.2 ft. e. of Grove st., 23x36x irregular; William W. Parsels and wife to M. M. Mildeber	2,500
6th st., s. s., 287.4-10 ft. e. of Morse av., w. s., 25x125, 23d Ward; James Harris, Jr., and others to Sarah M. Welsh	nom.
6th st., s. s., 62.4-10 ft. e. of Morse av., 25x125, 23d Ward; same to Joseph F. Harris	2,000
Madison av., w. s., 74.1 ft. n. 39th st., 24.8x120; James M. Gotendorf and others to John H. B. Meigs	48,000
11th av., n. w. of 23d st., 98.8x225, (leasehold;) John P. O'Neill, Referee, to Samuel S. Constant and others	8,000
11th av., s. w. corner of 24th st., 98.8x225, (leasehold;) Same to Same	3,500
5th st., s. s. 204 ft. w. of 2d av., 21x96.2; John P. O'Neill, Referee, to Jean de Krom	12,850
140th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th av., to Hudson River and irregular; William P. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company	20,500
140th st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 11th av., 150x99.11; Same to Same	20,000
79th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x102.2; Aaron Van Valkenburgh to G. M. Miller	nom.
79th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x102.2, (deed 1874;) William J. Turrell and wife to Aaron Van Valkenburgh	nom.
3d av., w. s., 51.11 ft. w. of 103d st., 50x100; Joseph Murray and wife to John Fitzpatrick	nom.
Avenue A, e. s., 16.9 ft. n. of 120th st., 71.3x16.10; also, Avenue A, e. s., 33.7 ft. n. of 120th st., 16.10x71.3; Joseph Murray and wife to F. Antice	32,000

LEASES.

No. 67 Prince st., n. e. corner Crosby, 5 years; Charles H. Contoit and others to William A. T. Hart	$2,000
Nos. 163 and 165 Attorney st., 5 years; Frederick Greis to Charles Fels	1,700
No. 124 Forsyth st., 10 years; Barbara Fahrbach to Gustav Lincke	1,400
No. 26 Baxter st., 3 years; Maurice Levy to Bernard Golden	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LARGE HOUSES AT SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.—No. 59 5th av., with extension; 18th st., near 5th av., 25x70x100; No. 299 5th av., corner dwelling; double mansion, with stable, on 36th st., near the av.; 40th st., near 5th av., 30 feet wide; 44th st., admirable full-sized house, only $30,000, very cheap; No. 675 5th av., full-size, newly frescoed, will sell reasonably, or lease unfurnished; also the elegant large dwelling No. 9 East 54th st., at a decided bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st., or Branch Office, No. 33 East 17th st., Union square.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS WILL PLEASE notice that JOSIAH JEX has opened an office at No. 1,235 Broadway, for the purchase and sale of real estate, and for renting of houses and store property. From the great experience Mr. Jex has had in dealing with real estate, and his thorough acquaintance with the subject, he is able to offer great inducements to those who wish to avail themselves of his services. He is prepared to receive now all kinds of property for sale or to let at his office, which will receive due attention by him.

FOR SALE, AT GREAT BARGAIN, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Elegant brown-stone house on 5th av., near 48th st.; on 46th st., near 5th av.; on 47th st., near 5th av.; on 51st st., near 5th av.; on 53d st., near 5th av.; on 61st st., near 4th av.; large house near Windsor Hotel, suitable for club-house. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone-front house, with extension on parlor story, on 38th st., between Broadway and 6th av.; price reasonable; terms to suit; very desirable for a doctor; smaller house in good location taken in part payment. Address W. J. K., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHOICE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A first-class business property for sale low for cash; well located, in thorough condition; rents now for $15,000. Principals only apply to L. A. GOULD, No. 108 Drexel Building.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS TO CLOSE an Estate.—The elegant extra wide house and lot, No. 264 5th av., south-west corner of 29th st. Possession May 1, 1876. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price reasonable. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON 139TH ST. and Hudson River, fully furnished, and one acre of land and stable, to rent low to a good tenant; of very easy access to the business centres of the City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

W. N. GRISWOLD,

NO. 744 BROADWAY.

I have for sale, on easy terms, a most splendid property at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, facing the Great East Chester Bay and the East River. Water approaches, dock, &c.; roads and drives. The mansion alone cost nearly all that is asked for the property. A rare chance for charitable societies or private investors.

Attached to this property there are a number of elegant new cottages, with all modern improvements. Also, a number of beautiful building sites, to be sold separate or together.

TO LET OR LEASE, for business or other purposes, on South Washington square, the fine 25-foot house, four stories, 16 rooms; will lease for three or five years.

TO LET—Second floor, north-east corner Broadway and 8th st., over Hegeman's drug store; 25x100.

TO LET OR LEASE—The splendid store property, No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising Real Estate and managing properties.
Highest possible references.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, TO close an estate—The 25-foot four-story brown-stone house No. 299 5th av., south-east corner of 31st st. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT PLOT OF FOUR LOTS ON a corner on 5th av., near St. Thomas' Church, for sale low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25 x60, on 46th st., near 5th av.; possession; rent low to a first-class tenant. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

FOR SALE.—NO. 45 EAST 25TH ST., FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, with independent walls, twenty-five feet front, in beautiful order. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.—FOR SALE, A splendid plot for bankers, near Wall st., 80x100. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AT A BARGAIN.—HOUSE ON 36TH ST., NEAR 7th av.; 20x50; three stories; brown stone; $15,000, cash; possession. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J., (SPECIALTY) INCLUDING Llewellyn Park, Brick Church, Montrose, and Mountain Side.—Desirable properties for rent, sale, and exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New-York.—In the mater of THOMAS ROWE, a bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises at Numbers 50 and 51 John street, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of February, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., all the real and personal property known as Rowe's Oil-Works, and lately used by the said Thomas Rowe in the manufacture of linseed-oil, to-wit: All that piece of land lying between said John street and the East River, bounded on the southerly side by said John street, on the northerly side by said East River, on the westerly side by a line drawn parallel with Jay street, and one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet distant easterly therefrom, and on the easterly side by a line drawn parallel with said last-mentioned line, and fifty (50) feet distant therefrom, together with the pier or wharf in said East River in front of said land, and all water rights thereunto appertaining, and all machinery, fixtures, utensils, and materials in and upon the said land. Also, all those certain five other lots or pieces of land which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of said John street, distant easterly from said Jay street one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet; running thence southerly, parallel with said Jay street, to Plymouth street, thence westerly along said Plymouth street seventy-two (72) feet; thence northerly, parallel with said Jay street, one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly, parallel with said Plymouth street, twenty-two (22) feet; thence again northerly, parallel with said Jay street, ninety (90) feet to said John street, and thence westerly along said John street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning; together with all the machinery, fixtures, utensils, and materials of the estate of said Rowe in and upon the said five lots. Also, all those two certain other lots or pieces of land adjoining the said last-described five lots on the westerly side thereof, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of said John street, distant easterly from said Jay street one hundred and fifty (150) feet, running thence southerly and parallel with said Jay street ninety (90) feet, thence easterly and parallel with said John street forty-five (45) feet, thence northerly and parallel with said Jay street ninety (90) feet to said John street, and thence westerly along said John street forty-five (45) feet to the point or place of beginning.

For terms of sale, catalogues, and other information, apply to JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York City.
ja26-law3wW

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SOUTH-WEST CORNER BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

Sale by order of the Executors of Schureman Halsted:

BROADWAY.—The six-story brick stores and hotel known as Nos. 917 and 919, south-west corner 21st st., being 48 feet 2 inches front, 46 feet rear, by an average depth of 89 feet 3 inches.

EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—Nos. 10 and 12, adjoining on the rear, each 23x92 feet.

This property is in the midst of all the first-class retail dry-goods houses.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Deed delivered and possession given May 1, 1876.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF CORNER CLIFF AND HAGUE STS.—I will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 4, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, the valuable property known as "Hull's Soap Factory," about 68x104 feet, with one five-story and two four-story brick buildings, with cellars; eligibly located and very desirable for manufacturing purposes. $25,000 will be loaned upon the property, if desired. Deeds and possession in thirty days.
JOHN H. POST, Referee, No. 65 Wall st.

GEORGE H. SCOTT, Auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine st.

PARTITION SALE OF FOUR VALUABLE 5TH AV. LOTS, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF NINETY-SECOND ST., FRONTING CENTRAL PARK, on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Myers S. Isaacs, Referee.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE, FURNISHED.—ON THE bank of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence, with eight to ten acres, complete in all respects; lawn, fruit, garden, and full complement of outbuildings for a first-class residence; house 50 feet square, and contains water, gas, furnace, range, &c., and is a Summer or Winter residence thirty to fifty minutes from 42d st.; rent, $300 per month; there is a dock on the property, fine boating, bathing, and fishing.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

AT TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON.—To let, immediate possession, two beautifully furnished houses; all modern conveniences; very cheap rents. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE
THE SPACIOUS
Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.

Average size about 33 by 180 feet, with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

ELEGANT CORNER OFFICE TO RENT, lately occupied by Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., CORNER NASSAU AND PINE STS. FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, OR EARlier, an unfurnished house between 34th and 44th sts. and 6th and Park avs.; house must be full sized, (25 feet;) extension preferred. Address, stating rent, "A.," Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, WITH immediate possession, a farm of twenty-five to fifty acres within fifty miles of New-York; must have running water and fair improvements; price not to exceed $3,000. Address W. L., Box D, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH A small house in good location; between 23d and 59th sts., 3d and 8th avs.; must be very cheap. Address, with location and price, T., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARM WANTED.—A SMALL FARM IN NEW-Jersey, about one hour from City by cars. Address FARM, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
Trustworthy and Reliable Institute,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
Established 1853.
Respectable servants of all nations
Waiting for situations.

AN AMERICAN LADY, OF REFINEMENT AND capability, desires a responsible position in a gentleman's family; can take entire charge of a household; best of references given. Address A. B. C., Box 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

AT THE HOME BUREAU, NO. 543 6TH AV., between 32d and 33d sts., a number of the best colored servants, male and female, both Southern and Northern, at the shortest notice for any capacity.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant woman, wishes to do any kind of work in a private family, by the day or month, at moderate pay; good references. Call at No. 232 East 29th st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing or cleaning; is an excellent washer and good cleaner; best City reference. Call at No. 420 West 39th st., in grocery store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German young woman to assist with the washing and ironing; well recommended and competent in either capacity; very willing and good worker; would do general house-work and make herself useful; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant young woman; thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid, and a first-class seamstress; cuts and fits, operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and can furnish reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen, until suited, at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid and care children; is a neat sewer; can operate; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH girl, with excellent reference, as chamber-maid and seamstress; runs different machines, and is neat, competent, and obliging; perfectly willing to be useful and to go out of the City if desired. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young girl, who is a neat, tidy chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Understands Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; has the very best of City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or would do general house-work; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 250 West 33d st.; ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By two girls to go together, one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to a boarding-house; good references. Apply at 243 East 28th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; good City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 347 East 13th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 341 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or laundress in a private family; good references. Call at 855 2d av., between 45th and 46th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant as chamber-maid or waitress, or both; speaks English well; best of City reference. Call at No. 409 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 306 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, in a private family, as chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 103 East 62d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable girl in a private family as chamber-maid, waitress, or laundress; City reference. Call at No. 354 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid, seamstress, or would do the fine washing; excellent reference; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 311 East 34th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as first-class chamber-maid or waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 15 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or would do sewing and care children; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE, well-recommended German girl as chamber-maid in a hotel; either City or country; is neat and tidy, willing and obliging. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; over six years' City reference. Call at No. 384 9th av., in the millinery store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference from last place. Address M. C., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 36th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman to do chamber-work and sewing or take care of grown children; City or country; City references. Call for two days at No. 250 West 28th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chamber-maid, and sewing; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 319 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best of City references from last place. Call at No. 409 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, competent girl, with excellent up-town references; is willing and industrious. Call or address Mary, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, desserts, &c., and is an excellent laundress; flutes, &c.; and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Grand Central Employment Agency, No. 1,282 Broadway, up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO NORTH OF Ireland sisters, one a first-class cook, the other a competent chamber-maid and waitress; would take places together or separately, and go to the country; are both competent and intelligent servants and want steady situations; good reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat and tidy young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, preserves, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, jellies, pastry; also good bread, biscuit, French rolls, &c., and will assist in washing if required; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY, faithful, competent woman; understands English and American cooking; lived in good English families over ten years, and recently in this country; has good reference and testimonials. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A CANADIAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as good thorough cook and baker; will assist in the washing, or do cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; very excellent cook; meats, game, fowls, &c.; makes nice pastry, creams, and jellies; an excellent bread and biscuit baker; very best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, &c., and is a good bread and biscuit baker, and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner of 33d st., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; with a good family; City or country; good reference. Call or address No. 228 West 28th st., first floor, rear.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook and assist in the washing; is a first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 471 2d av., rear house, between 26th and 27th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant girl who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is also a good washer and ironer; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable German girls; well able to work; both intelligent and industrious; a good opportunity to get two good girls; City or country. Call at the German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK AND TO HELP IN THE LAUNDRY.—By a steady, quiet woman, with good up-town reference; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry, and bread, and all kinds of good cooking. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMan: she is a capable cook and can wash and iron well or do general house-work; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; understands her work thoroughly; has several years' City reference; makes bread, all kinds of desserts, jellies, &c.; is willing to do washing if required; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl to cook, wash, and iron; also one to do up-stairs work; good reference. Call at No. 610 2d av., two stairs, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young Protestant girl as a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 551 9th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., rear, top floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable person as good cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 455 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; five years' reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family and to assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 17th st., in the grocery store.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 250 West 33d st., Room 6; no cards answered.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a boarding-house or private family; good City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 347 East 13th st., top floor,

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WOULD assist with the washing; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 303 East 36th st., top floor, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; has no objection to the country; five years' City reference. Address C. K., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as cook; can do all kinds of American and English cooking; eighteen months' reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER; best City reference; willing to assist with the washing. Call at No. 505 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts., 2d floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; has City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., in the toy store.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; willing to do the coarse washing if required. Call at No. 217 West 28th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXCELLENT City reference; none but a first-class family need apply. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 15.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl, in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 1,237 2d av., corner of 65th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 354 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK (Protestant;) best City references. Call at No. 146 East 39th st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is an excellent baker and has best of City reference. Call at No. 153 East 43d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A smart, capable girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work servant; is economical and respectful; first rate washer and ironer, and good cook; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; a home preferred to wages; City reference. Call two days at No. 326 East 36th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK IN ALL ITS branches; French and English; boning and larding; desserts of various kinds; reference from highest families in the City. Address S. J. S., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 268 West 36th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or will go out by the day; is a good laundress; good references. Call for two days at No. 241 West 22d st., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE FAMILY COOK, WHO is an excellent baker; does not object to the coarse washing; has City references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as cook; will assist with washing and ironing in a private family; good reference from present employers. Apply at No. 347 West 55th st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with washing; good City references. Call at No. 235 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND YOUNG WOMan as first-class cook in a private family; is a good bread and pastry cook; good City reference. Address M. L., No. 602 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH AND AMERICAN COOK IN first-class private family; best City references. Address Mme. Constant, Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman; an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; good City references. Call at No. 328 West 43d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; IS AN EXCELlent baker, understands soups, game, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good references. Apply at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A SMALL family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French Office.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 49 West 18th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 137 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK AND ASSIST in the washing and ironing; seven years City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 East 23d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGH FRENCH dress-maker would like a few engagements by the day; best City reference; will be disengaged after Wednesday. Address French Dress-maker, No. 208 West 28th st., second floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY, OR WOULD take work to her home; can cut and fit; has the monthly fashions; best reference. Call at No. 212 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wants work by day or week. Call at No. 164 West 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer, who can cut and trim well, desires a few customers by the day; best references. Address W. Wertheimer, No. 332 West 38th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH nursery governess, with good City references, or will take care of an infant. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for three days.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman who is a thorough housekeeper; can take entire charge of a household; is a good market-woman; is also an excellent family seamstress; will go in the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RELIABLE MIDDLE-aged American lady of ability and refinement as good housekeeper; economical, kind, and obliging; would read to and care for an invalid; understands family sewing; good reference. Address A. C., Box 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady as working house-keeper in a widower's family where she can have the care of young children; good disposition and kind to children; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 323 East 26th st., one flight, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, with reference, as general servant or cook and laundress; is a good family cook and excellent laundress; makes bread, pies, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do house-work; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at 330 West 44th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, A short time in the country; speaks out little English; is a plain cook, good washer, neat, strong, and willing. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; can make good bread and biscuit; understands all kinds of American cooking; excellent reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE, COMpetent girl, with excellent City reference; City or country. Call at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan, middle-aged woman, to do general house-work in a private family; City or country; moderate wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

LADY'S-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PERSON, speaking French and English, as lady's-maid or for young ladies; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; City reference. Call at No. 256 West 41st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a strong young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; is also an experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a private family, or will do chamber-work and fine washing; three years' City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a competent servant knowing her duty; is a good laundress, and willing to assist in chamber-work; has seven years' references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., near 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. A young woman with City reference; can do anything in her line; flute, polish, &c.; perfectly willing to go to the country, and as quickly as required. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as laundress, or would go as laundress and chamber-maid; a private family preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 346 West 52d st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl as first-class laundress, or would do house-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 451 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 465 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl in a private family; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 204 East 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; A thorough laundress; neat, willing, and a first-class girl; well recommended. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 224 East 35th st., near 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress or to do chamberwork; understands French fluting; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 209 East 40th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day, or work in private families; all kinds of fluting; good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who has a long reference from her last place; is a thorough laundress; would do some chamber-work. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French Office, for three days.

MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY person as maid and seamstress; can dress hair and operate on different machines. Address No. 321 East 27th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as maid and seamstress or chamber-maid; can dress hair; is a good operator; has good City references. Call at No. 516 3d av. Ring third bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; will wait on a lady; six years' City reference from present employer; expert on several machines. Apply to No. 229 West 52d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS nurse or seamstress, or up-stairs girl; is perfectly competent in either capacity; has had long experience with children; best references. Call or address No. 607 5th av., from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

NURSE, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, English, to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamber-work; good reference. Call at No. 242 East Twenty-second st.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take entire charge of an infant; bring it up on the bottle; unexceptionable reference given. Address A. M., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, FAITHFUL GIRL, WITH excellent testimonials as to character and capabilities; can raise an infant from its birth, or care grown children; can sew and operate. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; will assist in chamber-work and plain sewing; good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE entire charge of a baby and bring it up on the bottle; four years' City reference; would like to go to Philadelphia. Call at No. 15 East 9th st., present employer's.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—ALSO UNDERstands ladies' hair-dressing; good City references. Address A. A. C., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A NURSE; CAN TAKE THE ENTIRE charge of an infant from its birth; two years' references from last place; has no objection to the country. Call or address No. 438 3d av.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a Protestant; is a good bread and biscuit maker; willing to be useful in any way; City or country. Call at No. 39 East 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE SCOTCH-WOMAN, AS infant's nurse; can take charge of an infant from birth; best City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS NURSE FOR one or two young children, and do plain sewing; good City reference. Apply at or address No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable English girl as nurse to grown children; is a good seamstress; speaks French fluently; good reference. Call at No. 844 Greenwich st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; HAS NO OBjection to the country; three years' City reference. Apply for two days at No. 329 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE; Protestant; is reliable and capable of taking entire charge from birth; City reference. Call at No. 602 3d av., in the fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 312 East 31st st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, A BABY to wet nurse at her own home. Call for three days at No. 416 East 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN of experience, as nurse; is a good seamstress by hand; good reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman; an infant nurse. Can be seen at No. 459 West 21st st., present employer, opposite college grounds.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS ON HAND TO-day at the Church of Our Saviour, 3d av., near 39th st. Call from 9 to 12.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family; wages not so much an object as a home; satisfactory references given. Address A. J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—FAMILY SEWING BY A WIDOW woman who is in need of employment; can do all kinds of fine work by hand or machine; understands dress-making; will take work home or go out by the day. Call at No. 208 East 45th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN PERSON; CAN speak French and English; a good seamstress and lady's maid; will not object to grown children. Call at No. 203 East 37th st., in care of F. D. Valentine.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed; does plain sewing; or light house-work; never lived out before; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 145 East 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL; BY THE DAY OR month. Call at No. 166 West 25th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A WIDOW LADY, ACCUSTOMED to work upon the finest fabrics, wishes families' sewing, including dress-making by the day, or at her own house; infants' outfits a specialty; was four years at McCreery's, on Broadway. Apply or address J. D., No. 149 East 121st st.

SEAMSTRESS OR MAID.—BY A GERMAN Protestant person as seamstress or maid; speaks French; got her own machine; does all kinds of family sewing. Address B., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS—AND WILLING TO ASSIST IN chamber-work; understands dress-making and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Can be seen at No. 50 West 19th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS TO GO OUT by the day, week, or month; can do all kinds of family sewing in the latest style; good City reference. Call at No. 748 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, PROTestant, whom we know as first-class waitress; understands getting up salads, wait on dinner parties, also clean silver, tend furnace, &c., and would assist in chamber-work; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway. Inquire for S. T.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY PROTESTant young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and making of salads, &c.; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City references from her last employer. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; A SUPErior waitress, neat, competent, and well recommended; lady to be seen; speaks good English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths, near 4th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class waitress or to do chamber-work in a private family; can furnish the very best of City references. Call for two days at No. 146 East 30th st., near Lexington av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS and do the fine washing in a private family; best City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 212 5th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A GOOD AND COMPETENT girl, who has good recommendations to her capability and morality; lady can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., fourth floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress; willing to assist in chamber-work; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 224 East 35th st., near 3d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMpetent waitress in private family; understands the care of silver and making salads; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at 200 East 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; CITY or country; best City reference. Call at No. 75 Madison av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing. No. 43 Perry st., rear basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; stationary tubs; splendid open air for drying; first-class testimonials. Call on or address Mrs. Sommers, No. 321 East 37th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to take in some more washing; ladies' or gentlemen's; gentlemen's preferred; 37½ cents to 75 cents per dozen. Call at or address No. 107 East 56th st., near 4th av.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS TO GO OUT THE first two days of the week, or would take washing home; understands puffing and fluting; terms moderate. Call at No. 241 East 24th st.

WASHING.—A CAREFUL WOMAN WISHES A few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; 75c. to $1 25 per dozen; open-air drying; City reference. Call on or address Mrs. Bambrick, No. 309 East 35th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOME washing to take home, or would go out by the day. Call or address No. 449 West 56th st.

WASHING OR COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman the washing of a private family; would go out to cook by the day. Call at No. 417 East 5th st.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing and ironing; dresses, and children's clothing in the neatest style; shirts finely polished; French fluting and puffing in superior style; families by the dozen or month; best City reference. Call at No. 127 West 30th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, WHO understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, would like the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies; can give first-class reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.; ring first bell.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WANTS families' or gentlemen's washing; prices moderate; good reference. Apply to Mrs. Nesbitt, No. 351 1st av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD take ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own house, or would go out by the day; City reference. Call at No. 214 West 37th st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; washing at her home done on reasonable terms. Call at No. 882 6th av., between 49th and 50th sts., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, gentlemen's or family washing. Inquire at No. 174 West 32nd st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY SOBER, TRUSTWORTHY, SINgle man; is safe and experienced driver, in City or country; understands gardening; good milker; willing to make himself generally useful; best City references; moderate wages. Address J. H., Box No. 240 *Times* office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class single man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good driver; will attend furnace, milk, &c.; is an experienced gardener; moderate wages; good reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable and intelligent young Irishman; will be found honest, sober, and capable of doing his duty; has lived a long time with the best of Irish families. Address F. B., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man who understands the proper care of horses and carriages; has no objection to City or country; three years' first-class reference from his last place. Apply or address at Mrs. Stillings, No. 144 5th av., for P. K.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man, American born; first-class groom; good vegetable gardener; can milk, tend furnace, care lawns, walks, &c.; best references. Address M. M., No. 444 West 53d st., rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE Frenchman as coachman; can drive six or eight horses; has the best of reference, and will go for moderate wages; is acquainted all through the City. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; single; life-time experience; highest recommendations as to capability and character; two years' best City reference from last place. Call or address Horgan's harness store, No. 22 East 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MIDDLE-AGED man, single; undoubted Brooklyn and New-York references; is competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's place. Call or address in private stable, No. 4 East 54th st.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARdener.—By an Englishman, who thoroughly understands both duties, and can milk; City and country references. Address A. M. W., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,275 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business; country preferred; first-class references. Call on or address W. M., No. 144 5th av., Mr. Stellings' harness-store.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; ONE WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; out on account of family going to Europe; four years' best reference. Call or address W. B., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his duties in every particular, with the best of City reference from former employers. Address H. P., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; single; is a good groom and a careful driver; has good references; will assist in a garden; the country preferred. Address J. J., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT married man as coachman; without incumbrance; understands his business thoroughly; can be highly recommended. Address C. M., No. 22 East 39th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; HAS A thorough knowledge of both carriage and road horses; has the best of reference. Can be seen at the Riding School, No. 9 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; SEVEN years' City reference; willing and obliging. Call or address Coachman, No. 164 West 47th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, COMPETENT MAN; married; no incumbrance; has good City reference. Address B. C., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; A THOROUGH coachman; has three years' references from his late employers. Apply at Brewster's carriage factory, 14th st. and 5th av. M. H.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—AS COACHMAN OR groom; in town or country; good reference. Call at or address No. 135 West 50th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, married, eleven years in last place. Call or address H. W., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GENTLEman for his man; he thoroughly understands his business, is a careful driver, an excellent groom, is strictly temperate, and will be found willing, obliging, and respectful; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call or address Coachman, No. 301 East 34th st., top floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class coachman; not afraid of work; moderate wages; best City reference; strictly temperate and careful driver. Address E. D., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, in a private family; understands the business thoroughly; eleven years' reference from last employer. Address C., No. 155 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—IS STRICTLY honest, sober, and industrious, and a thorough groom; two years' best City reference from late employer; personal interview can be had if required. Call or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as a first-class man in every respect. Address James, at present employer's, No. 20 East 69th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STEADY, sober, reliable man, with unexceptionable City reference; will make himself generally useful. Call or address Coachman, No. 219 East 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man; is very obliging; has first-class City reference from last place. Address F., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; long experience; best of City testimonials; can make a young horse of an old one. Call on or address M. K., No. 554 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience at the business; fifteen years' reference from one place in this City. Address Coachman, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business; four years' best City reference; no objection to the country; is strictly temperate; willing and obliging. Call at, or address T. H., No. 130 West 49th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man having good City reference; can take care of a gentleman's road team; no objection to the country. Address D., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the business; can give eleven years' best City reference; is strictly temperate. Call or address T. K., at E. A. Packer's, 111 Broadway, Room 29.

FARMER.—BY A GOOD, STRONG YOUNG MAN on a farm; thoroughly understands his business, and is not afraid of work. Address for two days, James Dawson, No. 307 East 32d st.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY AS NURSERY-governess, housekeeper, or companion; teaches English, French, music; is a good housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; also, care of a dairy. Any family wanting an invaluable, reliable person, with the very best references, address E. A. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMIly; is a first-rate fruit and grape grower; understands care of vegetable and flower garden, lawns, &c.; wife is an excellent laundress or dairy woman; would live in the house or in cottage, as may be desired; three years' best City reference. Call on or address William, Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS gardener and farmer; is willing to take full charge or shares; has best of references. Call at No. 27 Pitt st., basement.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTant; eighteen years' experience as florist and vegetable gardener; also laying out grounds. Address G., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—A FIRST-CLASS man; understands his profession in all its departments; hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetables; landscaping, ornamenting, and rustic work; is sober and trustworthy; good City reference. Address Gardener, care of J. B. Alexander, Esq., present employer, No. 68 William st.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; 18 WELL EXPERIenced in management of greenhouse and graperies; is a first-class florist and good fruit and vegetable grower; unexceptionable City reference for character and ability. Address C. M., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THAT THOROUGHLY understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, and vegetables, or improving a gentleman's place; has the best of references. Address D. G., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENer; will groom and be generally useful; single; Englishman; reduced wages; City references. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THAT HAS FILLED FIRST-class situations; best of reference for ability and character; a place where gardening would be appreciated. Address A. B., No. 419 West 16th st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—FIRST-CLASS; can furnish first-class references. Address M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

GROOM OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGlish man, lately arrived, as groom or footman; thoroughly understands his business; good recommendation from last place. Address W. R., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A SMART YOUNG COLored man to make himself generally useful around the house; is a good waiter, and can take good care of dining-room; has good references. Address for two days W. R., Box 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN IN A family to make himself useful, attend fires, &c.; recent City references. Address Edward, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man as valet or first-class waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; the best reference for honesty and sobriety can be given. Call on or address Valet, No. 125 West 24th st., room No. 2.

WAITER OR PORTER.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man, age twenty-five years, in boarding-house, hotel, or restaurant, &c.; is well experienced in either of the above branches; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's Servants' Agency, No. 108 6th av.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A PRIvate family, as waiter or useful man; can care and drive horses if required; good reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address F. M., No. 160 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Address G. R., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A REspectable young man; understands his duties in every particular; will be found obliging; best City and old country references. Call or address J. M., No. 169 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Apply for J. B. at No. 167 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; good reference from last employer, whom he has just left. Address J. W., No. 133 West 19th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A SINGLE Protestant man; understands his duties thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT WAITER, (French;) has good references, and is thoroughly capable. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (SINGLE) AS waiter in a private family; has good City references. Address G. B., No. 121 West 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; good City reference. Call or address F. D., No. 223 East 41st st.

WAITER.—AS WAITER IN A PLAIN FAMILY by a respectable man; sober and industrious; no objection to the country; good references. Address E. E., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE; WELL REcommended from best of families as a thorough waiter; honest, civil, and industrious, and strictly sober; age forty; waiter for eighteen years. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG CHINAMAN AS WAITER in a private family or boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 17 West 26th st., present employer.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGH FRENCH WAITER, who has long experience and is thoroughly reliable and highly recommended; speaks English. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, (EASTERN PREferred,) to work a fruit farm and market garden on shares; beautifully situated on St. John's River, Florida; 2,000 orange trees now bearing; all tropical fruits grown; good buildings; place well stocked; splendid opportunity for the right man; transportation furnished from New-York, if desired. For particulars inclose stamp. GEORGE B. WHEELOCK, Lock Box No. 55, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WANTED—AT NO. 160 EAST 61ST ST., A STEADY Protestant woman to cook, assist in washing and ironing, and willing to be useful generally; must make good bread, biscuit, and cakes, cook plain meals well, be honest, tidy, and well recommended; German, Welsh, or Scandinavian preferred.

ON DEMANDE UNE FEMME FRANÇAISE ou Suisse ne parlant pas Anglais pour faire le ménage de deux personnes. Il faut qu'elle sache bien faire la cuisine et le blanchissage; gages, $15 par mois; de bonnes références seront exigées. S'adresser au 103 West 40 rue, 2d sonnette, de midi à 2 heures.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKER and cutter of refined taste for a large first-class dry goods house; permanent position and large salary to the right person. Address MERCHANTS, station F, Post Office, with reference and particulars.

WANTED.—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN RETAIL dry-goods business; only those of respectable appearance, with first-class reference, need apply. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Chrystie.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral house-work in a small family. Apply on Tuesday, before 1 P. M., at No. 343 West 15th st.; good references required.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS BASTing and sewing ladies' shoes. Apply at once No. 23 Allen st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE TO TAKE ENtire charge of an infant; must have City reference. Apply at No. 14 Waverley place, after 9 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR ALTERING SAILS FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Executive Committee on Nautical School of the Board of Education, at the office of the Board, No. 146 Grand st., until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and fitting a suit of sails for the nautical school ship St. Mary's.

For particulars, inquire on board the ship St. Mary's, at pier foot of East 23d st. Approved sureties for the performance of the contract will be required and the Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.

DAVID WETMORE,
FERDINAND TRAUD,
WILLIAM DOWD,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JOHN GREENVILLE KANE,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.

PROPOSALS.—THE TIME FOR RECEIVING proposals for the wire rope for the temporary foot bridge, &c., of the East River Suspension Bridge has been extended to March 6, 1876, and the time for the delivery of the rope is extended accordingly.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RELIABLE, WELL-ESTABLISHED AND well-paying manufacturing business want special capital of $10,000; business has outgrown capital; reference unexceptionable and thorough investigation given. Address J. S., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

$6,000.—TO TAKE THE PLACE OF A retiring partner in a legitimate, safe, and paying business; will bear the closest investigation. Address H. G., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

MILLINERY—IN NEWARK, N. J.—STOCK, FIXtures, and good-will of a business established five years will be sold for less than the value of stock. Address at once, WM. H. CARPENTER, 875 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN A1 IMPORTING business, with from $10,000 to $15,000; A1 references given. Address A. T., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 212 Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1875.
MOSES LAZARUS and JACOB H. LAZARUS,
Executors of ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, deceased.
n23-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCOLLUM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 21 Eldridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1876. LYDIA ANN McCOLLUM, Executrix.
ja25-law6mTu*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

CLOTHING, HEAVY WOOLENS, AND Michigan City property to exchange for Railroad Bonds and Stock. JAMES BROWNING, No. 371 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.....WED., Feb. 2 | CALABRIA..WED., Feb. 16
PALTHIA.....WED., Feb. 9 | JAVA.....WED., Feb. 23

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $75; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA

embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 1876.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks for the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.....Feb. 1, at 8:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 7, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 69 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Darre.....Saturday, Feb. 5
AMERIQUE, Pouthier.....Saturday, Feb. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $75; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP, Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 10:30 A. M.
BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Feb. 5, at 7 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$26, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at Pier No. 38 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

SEMI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ATLAS.....Feb. 3.
ANDES.....Feb. 15.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

CLARIDEL.....Feb. 17.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Hoole Pier, Bedloe's Island, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 9

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGIA.....WEDNESDAY.....FEB. 2
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....FEB. 5

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Rates guaranteed free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES WORTHINGTON & SON, Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Cargo received daily at pier. Freight engagements Coastwise, Inland and Foreign.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CITY.....SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CALIFORNIA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $50, $60 and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships.

Sailing regularly every month from
NEW-YORK, NEWPORT, NEWS, NORFOLK,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.....Thursday, Feb. 3, 2 P. M.
PORTO PRAHADA, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, March 8
J. W. WALKER, 2,700 tons.....Saturday, April 8

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to

T. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASKELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. GUILLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 19 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 52 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHADWICK, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM E. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM E. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 98 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE,

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON.....TUESDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 noon

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. GREAT REPUBLIC.....Feb. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, 8 A. M.

S. S. .....MONDAY, Jan. 31.

and every four weeks thereafter.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWN, PUGET SOUND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 38 North River:

COLOMBO.....From London, 12 | HINDOO.....March 11
OTHELLO.....Feb. 26 | NAVARINO.....Mar. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND.....SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT.....SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL.
Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*KENILWORTH....Jan. 29 | OHIO.....Feb. 17
ILLINOIS.....Feb. 3 | LORD CLIVE.....Feb. 24
City of Limerick....Feb. 10 | PENNSYLVANIA....Mar. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN MACDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Feb. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUXPAN and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 13 and March 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24 st., Boboken.

ODER.....Sat., Feb. 5 | SALIER.....Sat., Feb. 19
DONAU.....Sat., Feb. 12 | MOSEL.....Sat., Feb. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freights or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.

CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.
Steam-ship CITY OF AUSTIN sails Feb. 3.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Feb. 3
COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Feb. 15

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; ROKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agt. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

6:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:00 P. M.

E. B. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and Oil City.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars only, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices. Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 3:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot

8:00 A. M.—Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M.—special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M.—Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M.—Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M.—Express, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M.—Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M.—Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

The Empire State Express leaves at 9:30 A. M. daily.

G. H. BENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE KEMBLE, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1876.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1875:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1875, to 31st December, 1875.....	$5,840,021 88
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1875.....	2,455,372 87
Total amount of Marine Premiums.	$8,295,394 75
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon fire disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1875, to 31st December 1875.....	$6,123,134 68
Losses paid during the same period.....	$2,712,058 05
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....	1,217,477 26
The company has the following assets, viz:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks..	$10,314,940 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise.....	2,544,200 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages...	267,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the company, estimated at.....	454,037 92
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable....	2,076,360 50
Cash in Bank.....	363,402 40
Total amount of assets.....	$16,019,940 82

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1872 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1875, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

By order of the board,

J. R. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES, GORDON W. BURNHAM,
CHARLES DENNIS, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
W. H. H. MOORE, CHARLES P. BURDETT,
HENRY COTT, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
LEWIS CURTIS, ROBT. B. MINTURN,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, GEORGE W. LANE,
DAVID LANE, ROBERT L. STUART,
JAMES BRYCE, JAMES DE LA MONTAGNIE,
DANIEL S. MILLER, ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
WM. STURGIS, CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH O. LOW, ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, ADAM T. SACKETT,
ROYAL PHELPS, HORACE GRAY,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS, WINTHROP G. RAY,
C. A. HAND, EDMUND W. CORLIES,
JAMES LOW, JOHN ELLIOTT,
JOHN D. HEWLETT, SAMUEL HUTCHINSON.
WILLIAM H. WEBB,

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.

R. H. FOOTE,

MEMBER OF GOLD AND STOCK BOARDS,

NO. 15 NEW STREET,

Room No. 5,

NEGOTIATES MONEY LOANS ON RAILWAY SECURITIES, TOWN BONDS, STOCKS, AND GOLD.

Established 1862.

MONEY.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE.

A judgment of $2,000 upon broken promises in writing by said company for sale at any price I may name. To an agent or auctioneer a bonus given of $100 in gold or twenty barrels of Jersey cider, containing thirty gallons to each. All applications for a portion of the cider will be rejected, except the Boston *Journal of Commerce*, Oct. 9, should they need relief from the cramps.

R. F. HARRIOTT, Montclair, N. J.

A—DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Engineers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. Choice City and County Bonds and other A 1 investment Securities on special 7 or 10 years, paying 7 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST AND second mortgage bonds of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, desiring to participate in the reorganization of the said company, are requested to call and affix their signatures to the agreements, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway.

HENRY DAY,
On behalf of said Trustees.

WALL ST. CARICATURES.

A new book, 48 pages, containing fourteen engraved illustrations, with information for stock speculators; price, 10 cents by mail. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD
By R. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL Estate. Principals address S. S. THAYER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN.—$40,000, IN SUMS to suit, on good improved City property. Address, with particulars, EXECUTOR, Post Office Box No. 2,830.

DIVIDENDS.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company, due Feb. 1, 1876, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. The dividend on the preferred stock will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Feb. 1, 1876. A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. on the common stock will be paid Feb. 1, 1876.

J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876.

J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.—A QUARTERly dividend of Two per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876.

J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD CO., No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1876.

FEBRUARY INTEREST.—THE INTEREST coupons on the Mortgage Bonds of this company maturing Feb. 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 1.

J. A. COWING, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1876.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Toledo Railroad Company Bonds, due 1st February next, will be paid on and after said date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

M. M. GREENE, President.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next, the February coupons of the Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by it.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK Jan. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of Five per Cent. payable to the stockholders on and after Feb. 1, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 1.

WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 25, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.

SAM. J. YOUNG, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY,

JAN. 27, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1876.

W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1876.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER-BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 19, 1876.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS.....342,000

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1876.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS N

DR. HALL'S OLD CHURCH.

THE EDIFICE TO BE REMOVED.

A LARGE NUMBER OF THE OLD CONGREGATION PRESENT AT THE CLOSING SERVICES—ADDRESSES BY REV. J. D. WILSON, REV. DR. HALL, REV. DR. ADAMS, AND OTHERS—THE BUILDING TO BE TAKEN TO FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET.

The old Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, was completely filled yesterday afternoon by the congregation formerly worshiping in that edifice. The land upon which the structure is situated has been purchased by Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co., who propose to extend their stores to Fifth avenue, and the church building has been presented to the Central Presbyterian Church, whose members will at once remove the structure to Fifty-seventh street, near Broadway, where it will be rebuilt upon precisely the same plan as at present. Shortly after 4 o'clock Rev. James D. Wilson, Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, stepped to the platform and introduced Rev. Wendell Prime, who delivered an invocation, after which part of the sixteenth chapter of Second Chronicles was read. A hymn to the air of "Old Hundred" was next sung, and was followed by an address by Rev. Mr. Wilson. He said:

We are met this afternoon under circumstances of peculiar interest and solemnity. We are gathered for religious service upon a spot that for the last quarter of a century has been consecrated to the worship of God. Here, for almost twenty-five years, on each Sabbath Day, the Gospel of the Son of God has been preached, songs of Zion have been sung, and prayer, like a cloud of incense, has gone up from the hearts of the congregation; and this is the last service to be held on this spot. How many have come hither, and, almost by force of habit, have been seeking out the old pews, that they might say a prayer for the last time in the place so dear to them. We are holding service which in one sense is without a precedent. There have been churches moved before, but never before has such a royal gift been made as has been given by the congregation formerly attending this church to the Central Presbyterian Church. What an evidence it is that after all, though we may worship in different sanctuaries and listen to different preachers, yet we are not walking different roads, and are bound together by cords of living sympathy and confidence. Some few months ago the Central Presbyterian Church, for a little while, was without any place of worship. At that time the thought originated that this building might be secured for that congregation. The thought assumed form, and it was ascertained that the former congregation of this church would gladly present this edifice to a congregation in need.

Rev. Dr. Hall was next introduced, and spoke as follows:

MY DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS: Prayer is to be offered by one brother and addresses will be made by five others whose voices have not been heard so frequently within these walls as mine; therefore I shall address you only a short time. This meeting has been called for praise and prayer, and I hardly think there is any one in the building who has more need of prayer than he who now addresses you. He has reason to thank Almighty God that in making our arrangements to go to a new spot, and before we had taken any steps to secure a location, we received cordial expressions of sympathy from those who were to be our neighbors. We had these assurances in public, and we had them in private. They were good enough to say again and again that they believed that our going there would be a good thing for the neighborhood. I am very thankful for the unanimity in our congregation, and thankful that those who were wont to worship with us and could not come so far up-town have found congenial and more convenient places of worship; and I am thankful for the manner in which the people found means to transfer this structure to a new locality. These walls have not been consecrated by any formal ceremony, but have been consecrated by those who have fought the good fight and kept the faith, and have gone to meet their reward. It is a great satisfaction to me to know that the new building will be consecrated to the same uses. I have but one hope that the same mutual confidence, the same love for Christ and his people, may be perpetuated by those who may worship here hereafter. [To Mr. Wilson.]—My brother, if any gospel but that of Jesus Christ were to be preached within these walls the very walls would cry out against it. I have confidence in you, and I venture to say that the deacons and members of your congregation will uphold you. May you have the same success that we have had, the same brotherly love, the same power given you from on high. May God's blessing be upon the walls of this temple, and may prosperity from Him be "within your palaces."

Rev. Dr. M. S. Hutton, of the Washington Square Reformed Church, was the next speaker. The well-known hymn "Coronation" was then sung, after which Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D., made an address.

Rev. Dr. W. M. Paxten next delivered the following address:

If, said he, you will observe the masonry of these walls, you will perceive that this is a regular-built old Scotch Presbyterian Church. Every stone is shaped and squared by the rule and plumb-line of Westminster catechism. Not only so, but every stone has been saturated with pure orthodoxy, and Brother Wilson may as well understand at first that these stones will never echo except to the truth. As Dr. Hall said, "The very stones would cry out against it." We have long known that there is a magnetism attached to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church that attracts people from every part of the City, but we had no idea that magnetism could make such a clean sweep as to draw brick and mortar. We do not, as Presbyterians, believe in the consecration of any place, but we do believe that there are certain hallowed associations surrounding places. How many are there who have a feeling of reverence for this spot, the place where they have seen God face to face? How many are here to-day who probably received the first light of truth within these walls; who remember when the load of sin rolled away from them while sitting in their pews? Many mothers are here who presented their children for baptism in this house. The memories of the dead cluster around this spot and linger around the sacred scene. There are eyes who look down from heaven on this scene; hearts that are always coming back to this place, and so there are many who have affectionate memories of this spot.

The Chairman announced that Rev. Dr. Booth had been unable to attend, owing to illness, and after a prayer had been offered by Rev. S. M. Hamilton, the concluding address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. William Adams, President of the Union Theological Seminary, who spoke as follows:

The terms in which the Chairman has referred to the one who is now to address you are complimentary and embarrassing. When I was ordained Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Broome street, in the year 1834, that was one of the largest and most efficient churches in this City. Its name was not altogether a misnomer, as it was, when first dedicated, at that time in the suburbs of the City. I remember that the deacons who welcomed me had almost all been educated in the Cedar Street Church. That church has been subjected to several removals. I saw it remove to Duane street, to this place, and then the other. There is a time to build up and a time to break down; a time to pick up stones and a time to cast down. All of us are familiar with an "itinerant ministry," but the idea of "itinerant churches" was left to New-York to invent. The word church means the edifice in which religious service is held, in the common way of speaking. And that higher sense in which we speak of the church is that spiritual communion which is the body of Christ. A reference has already been made to this by previous speakers. I am glad that the church has not been turned over for a warehouse for mercantile purposes or a stable, but it is to be used in the time to come as a temple of worship. I find that I am to speak the last words that are to be uttered by a Christian minister within these walls. You talk of taking down these walls, but you cannot destroy those who are alive in these stones in that building of God—that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. I have been imagining to myself, while sitting here, what a scene it would be, if all who had occupied seats in this edifice should return from eternity and should point to a pew, one after another, and should say, "That's the seat I used to occupy;" perhaps by some one worn by remorse, who would say, "I was blind to God's teaching." Another would exclaim joyfully, "I remember the time when I gave my heart to God; that's the very spot where I first received the light." This is the great end of churches; for while the air is filled with the spirits of those gone before, let us charge ourselves with the last words heard in this locality, that we believe in the Gospel; we believe that God's word will be preached in this temple wherever it may be located. John Andrew James said: "Raise me but a shaft beneath the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral, and give me a preacher who can preach the gospel with an ardent spirit, and I will show you a congregation which, if the gospel be not preached there, the matins and vespers in the Cathedral are all in vain, and will resound to empty benches." The first words that were ever preached here were that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners. Let those be the last, so the words shall continue to flow from the temple here below to join in the temple not made with hands above.

Prayer was next offered by Rev. Dr. Wilson, and after the singing of the doxology, benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D.

THE TRIAL OF RUBENSTEIN.

The trial of P. N. Rubenstein, for the murder of his cousin, Sara Alexander, in East New-York, in December last, was begun yesterday in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Pratt, County Judge Moore, and Associate Justices McKibben and Wolfert. A panel of 300 jurors had been called, and the entire day was spent in selecting twelve men to try the case. This was accomplished at 3:50 P. M., and the court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. It is the intention of the court to hold continuous sessions from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., without recess, and then adjourn for the day.

When the prisoner was being removed from the court, after the adjournment, he fell in a fainting fit in the street, and was carried in a horse-car to the Jail. It was rumored last night that he was so feeble that it was feared he would not be able to appear in court to-day.

MOHAMMED.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. JOHN LORD AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Association Hall was crowded yesterday to hear Rev. Dr. Lord's lecture on Mohammed, concerning whom so great a change in the opinion of scholars and historians has taken place within forty years. The change is even more marked than respecting Oliver Cromwell. It used to be the fashion to regard Mohammed as an impostor and hypocrite, the propagator of a false religion, and by the most unscrupulous means, so that the commentators of the Bible and theologians spoke of him as the predicted Anti-Christ. But we now see that his influence was for good as well as evil, while his private life looms up in virtues and great moral and intellectual qualities. In order to form a just judgment, it is necessary to understand the circumstances in which he appeared, and the condition of the nation he undertook to reform.

The lecturer then entered into a description of the religions of Arabia when Mohammed made his appearance, from which it would appear that there was needed a reform, for Sabeanism and Polytheism had sunk the country in an abyss of idolatries. The prophet appeared and declared the unity of God—the one God—the great first cause of all things. He also preached an elevated morality, and sought to promulgate his doctrines by moral means. Mohammed at this time was forty years of age, gifted by nature, eloquent, enthusiastic, beautiful, intelligent, and by his marriage with Cadigas, a rich widow, the most influential man in Mecca. He spent his time in alternate study and activity—in a cave and in the marts of commerce, maturing his knowledge by contemplation. He probably was acquainted with the Hebrew Scriptures, and unfolded the principal events of the Jewish nation and injected the spirit of many of the Jewish institutions in his Koran.

With all his advantages and gifts, and the grand truths which he preached, he was not successful. The whole nation was sunk in idolatries. After preaching and talking thirteen years, he had converted less than a dozen. His wife was his first convert. She believed in him. She knew him to be a man of earnestness, loftiness, and genius. No immoralities had ever stained his life, and the truths he declared were vastly in advance of the prevailing system of religion. Then came a period of persecution. He was regarded as a dangerous innovator. At first they derided him and mocked him, and then they sought his life. He fled to Medina. Up to this period—at the age of fifty-three—his life had been stainless, and his doctrines were elevated. He had advanced but one falsehood—that he was the Prophet of God, in the same sense that Moses was; that he was directly inspired like Moses; that he was superior to Moses and all the prophets, even Christ Himself; that he was the last and greatest of the prophets commissioned by the angel Gabriel to declare to the idolatrous world the unity of God. This falsehood was, however, probably a delusion on his part rather than a deliberate lie, since his fastings and contemplations, and dreary existence in a solitary cave, had unfettered his imagination and bewildered him, as ascetic life had bewildered the primitive monks. His root dinners led to the idea of special divine illuminations, a delusion not uncommon with great historical personages. Loyola, and George Fox, and Oliver Cromwell, all were possessed, to a greater or less degree, with this idea. So that up to the age of fifty-three Mohammed was simply a fanatic, yet engrossed in a noble work, the conversion of his countrymen to the faith of Moses and David, and enjoining maxims of morality in harmony, on the whole, with Christianity.

The flight to Medina opened another career. Then he made converts more rapidly, and a great change took place in his views and in his character. He became a Mohammedan Jesuit. He embraced the doctrine of expediency in its widest application. He now enforced his religion by the sword, having won fierce combats, and he promised a sensual paradise to those who should fall in battle. He inflamed the imaginations of the Arabians with demoralizing joys. He became a materialist, an epicurean, a polygamist, a fierce bigot, even a hypocrite. Then he was successful. All Arabia was converted to his faith, and his lieutenants and successors speedily conquered Asia and Africa and extended their arms to Spain. Mohammedanism became a magnificent success. It became the religion of Western Asia. Dr. Lord then drew a series of deductions from these astounding and tremendous facts. When Mohammed preached a lofty faith and used any moral means he signally failed. When he adapted his religion to pervert human nature he was successful.

The just inference is that the outward triumph of a religion may be owing to error rather than truth, and the lower it is the more likely it is to find converts; that the purer it is the less it is relished and accepted, seemingly confirmed by the triumph of religion which we are accustomed to regard as false. It then follows that evil in this world cannot be overcome by pure and naked truth; that men will follow perverse desires even if the sin stares them in the face. If so, then error is a stronger power than truth, and something must come to the aid of truth to enable it to triumph over error. And what is this outside force, without which truth is a defeated power? Can it be other than the supernatural power of God giving force to his truths, otherwise rejected or perverted?

All history goes to show that Christianity was assisted by the supernatural force communicated to its early preachers, and therefore triumphed, for who can resist the Moral Governor of the world? And history goes equally to show that when the supernatural force was withdrawn—when it was left to do its own work on people's hearts—when it was left unaided to combat error, it became corrupted, and though it spread more rapidly it was less powerful and sublime, except among a comparative few. That is why Mohammedans conquered. That is why rationalism and epicureanism and skepticism seem now to conquer. There were no miracles when Luther declared the long buried truths of the apostolic age. But who can say there was no special divine assistance and interference? How do you explain the successes of Wesley and Whitefield? Christianity is not only a divine and supernatural revelation, but it has a divine and supernatural assistance wherever and whenever it blazes as a conquering power. So that no forces of evil can ever permanently overpower it, although they may triumph for ages, because we not only have the assurance that the seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head, but the historical demonstration that truth is made to prevail over evils that seem to be overwhelming, whenever divine assistance is rendered. What an encouraging truth is thus suggested! While at one time we despond in view of the natural prevalence of error over truth, without supernatural aid, this very prevalence makes a special interference a necessity—if the world is to be saved at all. And hence, while Mohammedanism demonstrates the overwhelming power of evil, it also suggests and confirms just what the gospel itself declares.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

DEBATE ON THE POWERS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD—THE GAS QUESTION.

Alderman Burnett, of the First Ward, offered a resolution in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday that the Law Committee be empowered to inquire whether any committee of the Common Council is empowered by law to administer oaths, compel the attendance of witnesses, and call for persons and papers; that the committee report at the next meeting of the board, and that no committee shall be allowed to issue any peremptory summons pending the report of the Law Committee. This was the signal for an exciting debate. Alderman Rowey moved, as an amendment, that the last clause of the resolution be stricken out, and expressed his opinion that the resolution as first offered was intended to curtail the action of the committee appointed to inquire into the management of the different departments of the City Government, especially the City Works Department. Alderman Shepard read an amendment to the city charter, passed last year, granting power to the Common Council to summon witnesses, call for persons and papers, and exercise the powers of any court. He declared it to be his opinion that it was a movement made in the interest of some City official to stifle investigation. Alderman Burnett replied that it had been offered at the suggestion of one of his constituents, but was drawn up by a member of the board. He said the resolution was not intended to be aimed at the committee spoken of. He said he had no doubt of the power of the Common Council to summon witnesses, but he had some doubt whether any committee of the board had that power. Alderman Shepard demanded the name of the "constituent" mentioned by Alderman Burnett, and asked him if it was not a municipal office holder. Alderman Murtha called Alderman Shepard to order, on the ground that he had no right to ask any such questions. Alderman Burnett had certain rights which could not be questioned or abridged. Alderman Burnett refused to give the name. Alderman Shepard reiterated the charge that the resolution was offered in the interest of the office holders. Alderman Burnett denied this, and in order to prove it accepted the amendment offered by Alderman Rowley, after which the resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from W. A. Husted offering his building on Washington street, near Johnson, as Police Head-quarters at one-half the rent now paid for the present building, which was referred to the Committee on Buildings.

Alderman French offered a resolution, directing the Board of City Works to advertise for proposals for lighting the streets of the City and the public buildings with oil, or other substances, including the cost of changing and arranging the lamps and burners for that purpose. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Gas.

At the meeting of the Aldermanic Committee on Reduction of Salaries last night Alderman Griswold offered a resolution to reduce all salaries of City officials from $1,500 to $3,000 ten per cent., and all from $3,000 upward twenty per cent. The resolution was debated at length, and laid over for further consideration.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

THE SUIT AGAINST WILLIAM S. KING—EVIDENCE OF A BOOK-KEEPER—FALSE ENTRIES ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN MADE TO COVER THE $130,000 CHECK.

The taking of evidence in the case of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company against William S. King was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Edwin M. Wight at his office in Drexel building. Mr. Bennett called Gen. H. H. Bagster, formerly a Director of the Pacific Mail Company, but that gentleman did not appear, and an adjournment took place until 12:30 P. M., when H. E. Merrill was called. The witness was examined by Mr. Bennett, and testified that he had been a book-keeper for eight or ten years, and book-keeper in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's office for about two years. He was before the Congressional Committee, and investigated the books of the Pacific Mail Company in regard to the matters before that committee. He was not acquainted with Mr. Stockwell.

Mr. Bennett said he had called for the production of the check given by the Panama Railroad Company to Stockwell, but it had not been produced. He had, however, procured a photograph of it, which read as follows:

OFFICE OF PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
$130,581 99. No. 12,534.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1872.
Leather Manufacturers' National Bank:
Pay to the order of A. B. Stockwell one hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars 99-100. Panama Railroad Company, by
T. W. BELLOWS, Vice President.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.
(Indorsed,) A. B. STOCKWELL,
L. & Co.

The witness examined the photograph and said he had seen the original; this was an exact *fac-simile* of it; the initials under Stockwell's indorsement are "L. & Co.;" it was supposed that they stood for Lockwood & Co., Stockwell's bankers or brokers; that check is not entered or described at all on the books of the Pacific Mail Company; there is no reference to it there; no entry to show that it ever reached the Pacific Mail Company at all.

Mr. Bennett then produced another check given by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to the Panama Railroad Company for $130,000, dated Sept. 21, 1872, and indorsed, "The Panama Railroad Company; Henry Smith, Treasurer."

The witness said that the check is described on the books of the Pacific Mail Company; it is charged to the Panama Company to the account of coal and stores; on Sept. 20, 1872, the Panama Company rendered an account to the Pacific Mail Company for $74,296 89, for coal and stores, and on Oct. 31, 1872, for $147,454 95; also an account for $36,771 28; the last two items make an aggregate of $184,226 23; there is a discrepancy between the payments and accounts of $581 99; on Sept. 20, 1872, the Pacific Mail Company gave a check for $38,820 34; the actual amount due for coal and stores from the Pacific Mail Company was $74,296 89; the overpayment of the Pacific Mail Company to the Panama Company is accounted for by an entry of $130,581 99; a false entry was made to cover it up; Stockwell was President of the Pacific Mail Company when these entries were made; they were made by Mr. Roundy, the company's accountant; the false entries were discovered about a year ago; witness did not know exactly how they were discovered or who called attention to them; the false entries were for coal, stores, &c.; Roundy was employed by Mr. McLean; he has since been discharged; the entire overpayments amount to about $161,000; the Panama Company has not repaid this amount.

Mr. Bennett called attention to the fact that the discrepancy between the payments and accounts of $581 99, and between the two large checks that passed between the two companies is exactly the same.

Mr. Merrill was submitted to a brief cross-examination by Mr. Goodin. He said that he certainly would not make a false entry if desired to do so by his superior officer; he had never, however, been asked to do so; he should think no honest man could make a false entry for his superior officer any more than he could steal if desired to do so.

In answer to Mr. Bennett, he said Mr. Trenor W. Park was a Director in both companies when these false entries were discovered. An adjournment then took place till 10 A. M. to-day.

BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

AN ASSIGNEE APPOINTED IN THE RICHARD SCHELL BANKRUPTCY CASE—THE AFFAIRS OF OTHER BANKRUPTS.

The first meeting of the creditors of Richard Schell was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the office of Register Henry Wilder Allen. The following creditors, all of this City, except Messrs. Trevor and Skinner, proved their debts:

Augustus Schell, $138,113 04; Martin E. Greene, $28,267 93; Martin H. Levin, $18,178; John B. Trevor, (Yonkers,) $11,057 54; Charles F. Tag, $8,958 33; John Bonner & Co., $6,176 56; James W. Fellows, $3,544 92; Robert L. Mulford, $3,309 17; John H. Mulford, $3,205 26; Edward Brandon, $2,625; Elisha A. Buck, $2,208; Matthias L. B. Martin, $1,236 47; E. H. Harriman & Co., $634; Mulford & Underwood, $500; George K. Sistare, $344 45; Stephen M. Underhill, $268 03; Edwin Skinner, (Oswego,) $2,250; Dubois & Allen, $248 73; Augustus F. Muller, $225 43.

A majority in number and value of the creditors not being present nor duly represented, the Register appointed Mr. John H. Platt Assignee. The liabilities of Mr. Schell exceed a million dollars.

Several of the creditors of De Graaf & Cochrane, furniture dealers, at No. 152 West Twenty-third street, are making an effort to take their affairs out of the hands of Lorin Ingersoll, the Assignee, and to throw the firm into bankruptcy. The liabilities of the firm amount to $64,723 70; assets, $48,287 95; nominal assets, $45,195 62, which would warrant seventy cents on the dollar. A petition in bankruptcy has already been filed, and an order to show cause has been granted against John P. De Graaf, one of the members of the firm.

A meeting of the creditors of Meyer Hoffman & Co., dry goods, at No. 336 Broadway, was held yesterday, before Register Ketchum, at No. 129 Fulton street. The offer for a compromise at forty-five cents on the dollar was formally ratified by all the creditors. The liabilities of the firm amount to $190,582 09; nominal assets, $116,898 08, and actual assets, $93,344 69, which include the stock, valued at $25,000. The largest creditors are H. B. Claflin & Co., who have a claim of $10,649.

The creditors of James L. Stevens, manufacturer of ladies' and children's suits, No. 65 Greene street, met yesterday at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in bankruptcy, at No. 322 Broadway. Seventeen creditors proved their debts, amounting to $16,000. The following are the principal claims admitted: Catherine Stevens, $6,100; Sarah L. Stevens, $3,733; Albert S. Kroger, 1,967 65; Andrews & Sanford, $1,794 35. Mr. William O. Giles, the present Assignee under the State law, was elected Assignee in bankruptcy.

The schedule was filed in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, in the assignment of George Hughes, Thomas A. Smith, John Waddell, and John C. Caldwell, composing the firm of George Hughes & Co., linens, to William Henry Smith. The liabilities are stated to be $459,290 10, the nominal assets $394,769 48, and the real assets $131,631.

In the assignment of Gustav Rosenthal to Solomon Mandel, the liabilities are set down as $5,001 79, the nominal assets as $1,705 24, and the real assets as $1,200. A bond in the sum of $1,200 was ordered from the Assignee.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS.

The chief feature of the meeting of the Rapid-transit Commissioners, held yesterday in the City Hall, was the arguing by counsel for an extension of the time for filing objections to the construction of the road. Ex-Judge Emott, counsel for the New-York Elevated Road, argued that the objection of the property-owners was not a matter of technical pleading. It was sufficient that the Commissions should receive their simple objection merely. He then read the following resolution, passed on the 25th inst. by the Executive Committee of the Elevated Railroad:

Resolved, That in the Third and Eighth avenues the columns of the railroad be placed in the roadway, with the superstructure over the centre of the avenue, so located and arranged as to conform to the requirements of the specification of the Commissioners appointed under chapter 606, Laws of 1875, and that in all other streets and avenues the columns be located in the roadway, where it is practicable to be done under the aforesaid specification, and the alignment and other circumstances will properly admit of it.

John E. Parsons, counsel for 3,000 adverse property-owners along Third avenue, argued that as the commission demanded that the objectors should file their names and lists of their property, it was only fair that the promoters of rapid transit should also be required to conform to a similar rule, so that the Commissioners might judge of the relative number of the two parties. Commissioner Palmer, stating that the provision had already been made, adjourned the meeting until the 14th inst. All objections which have not yet been filed, in order to be considered, must be sent to the Secretary of the commission by the above date.

THE RIGHTS OF A COPARTNER.

Andrew Brown entered into partnership in July, 1874, with Frederick Schwoon and Edward H. Krueger for the transaction of business in woods and lumber. By the terms of their agreement Brown and Schwoon were to receive forty per cent. of the profits each, and Krueger twenty per cent. The firm transacted business to a large extent, purchasing and selling about 4,810,000 feet of walnut and other wood. On this large profits are said to have been made, no portion of which was given to the plaintiff. The cost of the wood amounted to more than $178,000. There is at present about $300,000 worth of partnership property in Jersey City, in the ports of London and Hamburg and elsewhere, on which there is only about $15,000 of indebtedness. Brown brought a suit in the Superior Court against his copartners, praying for a dissolution of the partnership and for the appointment of a Receiver to compute the amount due to him. This motion has been granted by Judge Sanford, in the Special Term of the court, who appoints the defendant Schwoon as such Receiver, provided he is willing to serve in the capacity and to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his duties.

THE WILLIAMSBURG TRAGEDY.

THE MURDERER OF MR. SIMMONS ARRAIGNED BEFORE THE BROOKLYN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—HE TELLS HIS STORY CALMLY AND IN DETAIL—OTHER PORTIONS OF THE MUTILATED BODY FOUND.

Andreas Fuchs, otherwise Victor Kretz, who stands charged on his own confession with the murder and subsequent mutilation of his fellow-workman, William W. Simmons, at his residence in Williamsburg, on Friday night last, spent Sunday night in the Sixth Precinct Station-house in charge of the Police. His wife was imprisoned in the Fifth Precinct Station-house, and her little girl was removed to the private residence of a Policeman in Williamsburg. The man and woman were separated by orders of Superintendent Campbell, in order that they might not have an opportunity to invent any story, and the child was taken to a private house in order that it might be better cared for than it could at the station.

At an early hour yesterday morning the man, woman, and child were removed to Police Headquarters, in charge of three detectives. The officers also brought with them a box containing a portion of the charred remains of the murdered man. The prisoners were taken into Superintendent Campbell's room, and briefly examined by him. Fuchs was nervous when first brought into the presence of the Superintendent, and shed tears profusely, and when the daughter of his wife—the little eight-year-old Ellen—was brought in, it seemed to unnerve him completely, and he broke down and sobbed like a child. He seemed to be very fond of the little girl, who is described as peculiarly interesting and intelligent. Fuchs was sent out in charge of a detective for the purpose of having his photograph taken, and when he returned he seemed as calm and collected as he was on Saturday night, when he was misleading all the detectives at the Fifth Precinct Station-house, and smilingly regaling them with stories of the murdered man's moral depravity, while his mutilated remains were lying in his wretched house, and he had his victim's watch in his pocket. It is evident, from the prisoner's appearance, that he is not a man who has been injured by dissipation, and he repeated to the Superintendent the horrible story of the butchery with as much coolness as he would have done had he been relating his experiences on some pleasure excursion of the day before. His story was substantially the same as that which he gave the Police on Sunday, and no new facts were obtained. The prisoners were turned over to the charge of the Coroner, as was also the box containing the bones, and all were removed to the Coroner's office at the Court-house. Meantime a great crowd had gathered about the carriages which conveyed the prisoners to head-quarters, all anxious to get a sight of the murderer and his unfortunate family. It required a strong effort on the part of the Central Office Police to keep the crowd out of the Superintendent's private office, and when the prisoners and the box were taken to the Coroner's office the people still followed, seemingly determined to gratify their curiosity at all hazards. In this, however, most of them were disappointed, the Police succeeding in keeping most of them at bay. The proceedings in the Coroner's office were very brief. Coroner Nolan simply impaneled a jury, allowed them to view the remains, and then adjourned the inquest to Thursday next. Subsequently, permission was given to an undertaker from New-Haven, who had arrived with authority from the murdered man's family to claim the remains, to have them properly prepared for removal, and to remove them to his home in Connecticut for burial. The Coroner then committed Fuchs, his wife, and the little girl to Raymond street Jail, and the man was lodged in a cell.

Sheriff Henry Blackman, of Derby, Conn., arrived in Brooklyn yesterday morning. It was almost impossible, from the condition of the mangled mass of human flesh and bones to ascertain whether all parts of the body had been found or not, or to tell how much or what portion of it had been burned or otherwise disposed of. So the prisoner was again closely questioned, and he admitted to the Sheriff that he had buried a portion of the body, including the thighs, somewhere in Bushwick avenue. Detective Short obtained the necessary permission from Superintendent Campbell and Coroner Nolan to allow the prisoner to go with him and point out the spot where he buried the portion of the remains spoken of, and they left the jail in a carriage. Instead of going to Bushwick avenue, as first intimated, the prisoner conducted his companions to a place on the meadows, and there, at a point about one hundred feet south-west of Metropolitan avenue, near Gardiner avenue, were found the thighs and loins of the murdered man. These were taken up and placed in charge of the authorities and the prisoner was returned to confinement.

Mrs. Simmons, the wife of the murdered man, is expected to arrive this morning, and the remains will be removed to Connecticut to-day. They have been placed in a handsome casket for that purpose. Mr. Blackman, the Deputy Sheriff, said that when Mrs. Simmons heard of the tragedy she fainted, and that it was at first feared she would lose her reason. Mr. Simmons has five children, two sons and three daughters, two of the latter of whom are married, while the third is teaching school in Derby, Conn. Simmons served in the Tenth Connecticut Regiment during the war. He formerly resided in Derby with his family for several years, and came to Brooklyn, as already stated, because wages at his business were much more remunerative there than in Derby, while his family remained in Derby because the cost of supporting them was much less.

In connection with this case, the Board of Police yesterday forwarded the following document to Superintendent Campbell:

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND EXCISE Jan. 31 1875.
To Patrick Campbell, Esq., Superintendent of Police:
SIR: At a meeting of the Board of Police and Excise, held this day, the following resolution was offered by Commissioner Pyburn and unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the thanks of the board be and are hereby tendered to you, and through you to the Inspector, the detectives of the department, and the officers and men of the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Precincts, for the intelligent, prompt, and vigilant action displayed in securing the arrest of Andreas Fuchs, charged with the murder of William W. Simmons on the 27th inst.
Promptness and activity will always meet the recognition of the Commissioners and the favor of the community.
By order of the board,
E. B. LANSING, Chief Clerk.

AN ALLEGED WRONGFUL WILL.

THE PROBATE OF THE WILL OF MRS. SHIFF CONTESTED BY A GRANDCHILD.

The will of Mrs. Shiff, the probate of which is contested by a grandchild, a minor named Edward Andrews Shiff, residing in New-Orleans, came up yesterday for further hearing before Surrogate Van Schaick. The original will was drawn in Paris, France, May 28, 1861, and the testator died in that city in October, 1875, having then seven children living—four in Paris, one in Rome, Italy, one in New-Jersey, and one in New-Orleans, and also a grandchild, son of her deceased son Edward, also residing in New-Orleans. She left considerable property in New-York, Louisiana, and France. The will is alleged to be in her own handwriting, and the property in Louisiana is divided into sevenths, one seventh to each, excepting such portion as must go to them and the grandchild as forced heirs under the laws of Louisiana. The property in New-York and France is divided into eighths, one to each of the seven children, and the remaining eighth to three sons, and it is provided in this clause that should the grandchild recover in Louisiana against the estate, the amount shall be deducted from the eighth given to the three sons. A third clause provides that advancements previously made to the children shall be deducted from their respective shares, including $25,000 to the deceased son Edward. A codicil, dated at Paris, June 25, 1869, is attached to the will, revoking parts of the original will. The property in New-York and France is divided into sevenths. The third clause is also revoked, and it is desired that the advancements to the children shall be charged to the entire estate, except the $25,000 to the deceased son Edward, "which shall be charged against that part of the estate which may descend as a matter of law, and against my wishes, to the son of my deceased son, as forced heir or otherwise." The will continues: "I hereby declare it to be my will and desire that no part of my estate in New-York, Louisiana, or France, or elsewhere, shall descend or go to, or be taken or enjoyed by the son of my deceased son Edward, and so far as I have the lawful right so to do, I hereby cut off and deprive the son of my deceased son Edward from any participation of any kind in any part of my estate, real, personal, or otherwise."

The will is contested by the grand child, through his special guardian, G. Tilotson, on the ground that the will offered is not the last will of the deceased; that she was not capable at the time of making a will; that it is not drawn according to laws of the State of New-York; that she was not free from restraint, and that it was procured by fraud and circumvention, and lastly, that she had a false impression regarding any loan of $25,000 to the deceased son Edward, and was induced so to believe by the representations of those around her. The short session yesterday was occupied in hearing the testimony of witnesses acquainted with the handwriting of the deceased, after which the hearing was further continued.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A number of small robberies were reported at Police Head quarters, the losses ranging from $5 to $40.

The residence of John C. Campbell, No. 242 East Sixtieth street, was entered by sneak thieves on Sunday evening and robbed of silverware valued at $150.

The following is the weekly report of Chamberlain Tappan: Balance in the City Treasury, Jan. 22, $1,370,801 91; receipts, $1,476,502 67; payments, $1,821,249 24; balance Jan. 29, $1,026,055 34.

An interesting collection of old and modern oil paintings and engravings is on view at Mr. Somerville's new gallery, No. 74 University place. They will be sold at auction at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. C. Smith, of No. 73 Cherry street. The jury found that her death resulted from peritonitis, produced by being kicked by her husband, Charles Smith, who was committed to the Tombs.

Mary Theresa Cassin, aged one year and five months, died yesterday at her parents' residence, No. 215 East Thirty-sixth street, from eating a cake made of a new saponaceous compound. The substance, which is a strong alkali, destroyed the child's stomach.

Mrs. Lina Fay Pierce, the wife of Prof. Pierce, of the Coast Survey, addressed a large audience of ladies yesterday at Chickering Hall. She advocated the gradual improvement of both home and society, and their elevation to a better, more economical, and moral basis than they have yet attained.

Capt. Sanders, of the Church Street Police, yesterday caused the arrest of Samuel Jolly, William Burke, and James Latter, members of the Crispin Society, who were annoying a party of non-society men employed by Hanan & Reddish in the shoe manufactory corner Warren and Church streets.

The committee appointed by the Maritime Association to proceed to Washington in support of Mr. Ward's bill to amend the Shipping Act of 1872 will leave this morning, and will go before the House Committee on Finance on Wednesday. Similar committees also go this morning to Washington from Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore.

Among the curiosities to be placed on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition is an old arm-chair belonging to Capt. Wiley, a resident of this City. The grandfather of that gentleman lived on Broadway near Trinity Church, and while sitting on this chair on July 5, 1776, read, for the first time in this City, the Declaration of Independence.

Under the game laws of this State (chapter 721 of the laws of 1871, as amended by chapter 390 of the laws of 1874,) it is unlawful for any one to kill or "sell, expose for sale, transport, or have in his or her possession in this State after the same has been killed, any moose, wild deer, or fresh venison," between the last day of January and the first day of September, under a penalty of $50. The New-York Association for the Protection of Game gives notice that it will prosecute all dealers in game and other persons who violate any of the foregoing provisions of the law.

At a recent meeting of the Young Men's Republican Association of the Eleventh District the following officers and delegates to the General Committee were elected: President, Knox McAfee; Vice Presidents, Arthur C. Brundage and Richard P. Babuet; Secretary, William J. Turl; Treasurer, Robert Utley; Sergeant at Arms, John McNulty; Delegates, Alexander Murray, William C. Lloyd, Edmund A. Davis, Samuel R. Turl, Thomas J. Larkin, William Leischman, John Kane, Samuel Eldridge, William Mackay, James Corrigan, James Campbell, Thomas O'Neil.

Roundsman Charles Watson, of the Eighth Precinct, was arraigned before President Smith, at the Police trials yesterday, charged with having been in his house, at No. 48 King street, from 2 until 6 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 26, when he should have been on patrol. The accused did not attempt to deny the charge and specifications, but stated that he was taken sick and went into his house intending to remain there a few minutes only, but became worse and was unable to leave the premises, and had no person whom he could send to the station-house to report. The case was referred to the board.

Rev. J. W. Buckley spoke yesterday in the Methodist preachers' meeting on the system of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, in reply to Drs. Curry and Scudder. The speaker dwelt at length upon the connectional feeling of the church and the necessity of maintaining it, and next alluded in terms of approbation to the system of electing Bishops for life or during good behavior. He expressed decided opposition to the proposition to diminish the powers of the General Conference of the Church and the election of Presiding Elders. Mr. Buckley also spoke in favor of preserving the itinerant features of the Church government.

The first quarterly session for the year 1876 of the New-York Society of Practical Engineering will comprise three meetings, which will be held on the evenings of Tuesday, Feb. 1, Friday, Feb. 4, and Saturday, Feb. 5, in Room No. 24, Cooper Union. The following papers will be read, subject to the usual discussion: "The Early Mining Engineering of California," by John W. Sutton, M. E.; "Foundations for Bridges and Buildings," by Harvey C. H. Ellis, C. E.; "Construction of City Pavements," by Charles J. Moore, C. E.; "The Sanitary Plumbing of Dwellings," by E. A. Leland, M. E.; "The Purification of Air in Hospitals, &c.," by George H. Chinnock, M. E.

BROOKLYN.

John J. Burroughs, the South Brooklyn wife-murderer, was yesterday conveyed to the Utica Insane Asylum in charge of Keeper Stinson, of Raymond Street Jail.

The amount of money received by the Park Commissioners during the past year on account of Prospect Park was $131,281 29, and the amount paid out $159,919 19.

A writ of error was yesterday granted by Judge Dyckman in the case of Owen Tully, convicted of mayhem, returnable Feb. 6. The writ operates also as a stay of his sentence.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County on Saturday offered the Chairmanship of the committee to Mr. Backhouse. That gentleman having declined, the post was yesterday offered to Mr. S. T. Freeman.

George Wetmore, aged nine years, residing with his parents at No. 147 Bayard street, was run over at the corner of Graham and Van Cott avenues last night by a wagon driven by an unknown person, and severely injured.

The Jail Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Supervisors, consisting of Supervisors Gubner, Harmon, Moran, Hohn, and Van Cott, visited Raymond Street Jail yesterday, and reported the jail in a satisfactory condition.

Sixty dollars' worth of cigars were stolen from Steele's auction-room, No. 459 Fulton street, some time between 12 o'clock Saturday night and 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Entrance was effected by forcing open the rear basement door.

John McKnight, a plumber, aged twenty-one years, residing in Underhill avenue, near Bergen street, fell through the hatchway of a three-story building in Flatbush avenue, near Sterling place, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and received serious injuries. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

The argument in the new suit in regard to the will of Neil Dougherty, wherein certain of his heirs seek to have a Receiver appointed and an injunction issued restraining the Executor of the estate from disposing of the property in accordance with the terms of the will, was heard yesterday in the Kings County Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Gilbert. The injunction was continued and the court reserved its decision.

Nicholas Sheridan, aged thirty-seven years, residing at No. 233 Nostrand avenue, died on Sunday morning from the effects of a dose of poison which he mistook for brandy. The bottle from which he drank contained a solution of corrosive sublimate mixed with alcohol, which had been procured to kill vermin. It was found in an empty closet of a house where he was at work a week ago last Saturday as a plasterer. He drank it and lingered in terrible agony until Sunday, when he died.

A young woman, giving her name as Catharine Sullivan, sixteen years old, attempted to jump overboard from the Fulton Ferry boat Winona last night on its 7 o'clock trip from New-York to Brooklyn. Some of the passengers interfered and prevented the girl from jumping into the water, and when the boat landed on the Brooklyn side of the river she was given in charge of Officer Donohue, who took her to the Second Precinct Station-house. She gave as the reason of her rash act that she had been seduced by a young man whose name she refused to divulge.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Republican delegations of the towns of Westfield and Castleton met in convention on Saturday and made nominations for town officers, as follows: Castleton—Supervisor, H. L. Horton; Collector, Richard Hartley; Assessor, H. Cunliff; Excise Commissioner, H. Dubois; Justice of the Peace, Julius Ray; Auditor, V. Newton. Westfield—Supervisor, Henry W. Seguine; Town Clerk, Stephen J. Laforge; Justice of the Peace, Eugene B. Holley; Assessor, Henry Barger; Collector, Charles Sprague; Sealer of Weights and Measures, J. B. Wood; Highway Commissioner, John P. Winant; Excise Commissioners, John M. Manel and James Andrionette; Auditors, M. S. Taylor and Ephraim J. Totten.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $9,480 43 in taxes and assessments last week.

In the Passaic County Court yesterday Messrs. Edelman, Bray, and Pfyfe, the three jurymen in the Hand-Bromley-Eakins conspiracy case in Patterson who are accused with having been tampered with, were arraigned and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The body of the man who was killed on the Montclair Railroad has been identified as that of John V. Webb, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home in Newark.

William Ridgely's residence, on the Hackensack plank road, Union Hill, was entered by burglars on Sunday night and robbed of $600 worth of silverware, jewelry, and clothing.

Henry Silsbee, residing on Second street, Guttenberg, was attacked by highwaymen while on his way home on Sunday night and severely beaten. The thieves robbed him of his watch and $13 in money.

Thomas Smith, an insane man, was yesterday taken from Jersey City to Newark, for removal to the insane asylum at Trenton. His lunacy dates from the day of his marriage, which event occurred last week.

Rev. Mr. Buchanan, who for the past year and a half has been filling the pulpit of St. John's Episcopal Church on Avenue D, Bayonne, has accepted a call to the Assistant Pastorship of Rev. Dr. Tyng's Church, in New-York, and preached his farewell sermon yesterday.

POST OFFICE NOTES.

The Post Office deposits of the last week amounted to $62,200, showing a steady increase each week. The receipts yesterday amounted to $12,200, among the items being $913 for newspaper stamps.

The business in the Registry Department shows a corresponding increase each month. During January over 60,000 registered letters were delivered and 10,480 received. The average delivered monthly last year was 36,643. The entire number of registered packages and letters handled during 1875 was 1,445,833, and not one was lost or even missing.

The Post Office authorities state that the "sawdust" circular business has been on the increase within the past week or two. A large number give an address coming within Station D, and Superintendent Ten Eyck, of that station, says that more than one hundred a week, to these addresses, are sent by him to the main office to be sent to the Dead Letter Department. Yesterday the Superintendent forwarded to Special Agent Sharrett, of the Post Office Department, circulars of this kind, received at Station C under different aliases, but all to be addressed at a certain house in Eleventh street. These appear to be a new lithograph, but are substantially the same as those previously used. The gang engaged in this business work from place to place, making New-York their head-quarters periodically, but such precautions have now been taken, that the members will not reap much of a harvest at this time.

SPORTING NOTES.

A novel pigeon-shooting match is to be decided at Quintin's Track, Trenton, N. J., to-day. A. H. Bogardus, of this City, the champion pigeon-shooter of the United States, is to shoot at 100 pigeons upon the following conditions: The pigeons are to be placed in a spring trap, twenty-one yards distant from the shooter, and if a pigeon flies eighty yards after having been shot at it will be counted as a lost bird. Bogardus is only to use one and one-quarter ounces of shot and one barrel of his gun. If the gun should at any time miss fire he will be allowed an additional shot. Otherwise, English rules are to govern the match. The stakes are as follows: Bogardus wagers $100 even that he will kill ninety birds, $50 against $100 that he will kill ninety-five, and $50 to $150 that he will kill 100 birds.

An interesting foot race took place yesterday at Mott Haven between Richard Sprague, of Yorkville, and Thomas Maxwell, of Bridgeport, Conn. The conditions of the match were for the contestants to run 200 yards for $250 a side. Sprague was the favorite in the betting at ten to seven. At the beginning of the contest Sprague took the lead. Fifty yards from the goal, however, the men were running side by side, but Maxwell, by a great effort, came in first a few feet ahead of his opponent. The distance was run in 25¾ seconds.

To-day, at Creedmoor, Jr., there will be a rifle contest between a number of prominent riflemen for the gold badges of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company. Among the noted shots who will compete are Captain Joseph Ross, W. B. Farwell, and R. Rathbone. The contest is open to all riflemen.

THE CONCERT SALOON ACT OF 1862.

Major Sauer, proprietor of the Germania Assembly Rooms; Mr. Kramer, proprietor of the Atlantic Garden, and a delegation representing the keepers of a number of east-side concert saloons, called on Superintendent Walling yesterday, in regard to the enforcement of the concert saloon act of 1862. The delegation stated that they were between two fires, and scarcely knew how to act in the matter. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents compelled them to take out a theatrical license, without which they could not give any concert or theatrical performance, and when they procured a license they were prohibited by the act of 1862 from selling wine or beer during the performance, or in the same building. Superintendent Walling informed the delegation that he had nothing to do with making the law, and he was required merely to enforce its provisions and prevent a violation of the statute, no matter what hardships it might entail upon those who were adversely affected by it. The delegation then withdrew, after stating that an effort would be made at once to have the obnoxious law repealed.

THE VREELAND MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Susanna M. and Henry R. Vreeland for the murder of Ralph Vreeland was concluded in the Passaic County Court yesterday. The defense put in a general denial of their cruel treatment of the boy testified to by the witnesses for the State. The father admitted having whipped the boy, but not severely. Mrs. Vreeland was placed on the stand yesterday, and stated that she never whipped Ralph with a gad after he went to school last Fall. She admitted having slapped him twice. Dr. Marsh was called, and testified that it would be impossible for Dr. McWittrey to state positively the cause of death from the examination he said he made. Sarah Hand was sworn in rebuttal, and testified that she saw Mrs. Vreeland whip the boy with a whip until the blood flowed, and she saw her hang him up to a nail in the wall with a rope around his waist. The witness remained in the house two months, and during that time the boy was whipped every morning. She never saw Mr. Vreeland strike him. The case was then closed, and counsel began summing up. The jury retired late in the evening, and had not returned at a late hour.

MECHANICS AND OTHERS
Who work with edge tools or fire often meet with injuries. Let them apply DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR and all pain and danger cease at once.—*Advertisement.*

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—Promptly, radically, and permanently cured, by *Winchester's Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda.* Established 18 years. $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. *Sold by Druggists.—Advertisement.*

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 31.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 34c. Resin quiet; Strained, $1 55. Tar steady at $1 50.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Montana, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jenkins, William McClymoud, William Hunter, J. H. Eccles, J. F. Coombs, John Seal, Miss Clara Seal, Miss Clotilda Lamie, Miss Angelina Mathee, Thomas Jenkinson, Moses Ephstein, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Tietz, Mrs. Walters.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:10 | Sun sets.....5:18 | Moon sets..11:56
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11:21 | Gov. Island..12:10 | Hell Gate...1:32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, Jan. 31.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool and Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Turkestan, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool, Eng., Charles L. Wright & Co.; Senator Iken, (Ger.,) Fennekohl, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.

Barks Antelope, Simpson, Christianstadt, St. Croix, D. W., Roach Bros. & Co.; S. J. Bogart, Reynolds, Rotterdam, Hol., Heney & Parker; Chignecto, (Br.,) Shaw, Antwerp, Belg., C. W. Bertaux; L'Inirdia, (Ital.,) Russo, Lisbon, Port., James Henry; Lorenzo, (Norw.,) Aslakeen, Amsterdam, Hol., Funch, Edye & Co.; Attilla, (Norw.,) Jansen, Amsterdam, Hol., Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; J. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Havana, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Rocky Glen, Higgins, Buenos Ayres, Arg. Con., Miller & Houghton; Elisabeth Winslow, White, Cardenas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; O. Bianchard, (Br.,) Le Brocq, Oporto, Port., George F. Bulley; Gem, Pierce, Barbados, Daniel Trowbridge & Co.; Emily, Morgan, Belize, Hond., William Jex & Co.

Schrs. Hattie E. Smith, Lee, Port-a-Platte, San Domingo, Thebaud Bros.; John H. Hancock, Eldridge, Havana, Cuba, Parsons & Loud; S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; W. H. Bowen, Dill, Providence, Jackson & Sons; Starlight, Reed, Norfolk, J. R. Staples.

Sloop Illinois, Wilson, New-Haven, Conn., Cartwright & Doyle.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Montana, (Br.,) Beddoe, Liverpool Jan. 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Jan. 30, 240 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed an Anchor steamer, bound E.; 31st, 150 miles, passed a White Star and a National steamer bound E. The M. brings 15 cabin and 27 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Halifax 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Bark Abigail, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Liverpool 60 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co.; had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Lizzie Wright, (of St. Johns, N. B.,) Wright, London, Dec. 18, in ballast, to Heney & Parker; passed Scilly Islands Jan. 2.

Brig Ennis, Dyar, Rio Janeiro, 56 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Swan & Son; crossed the equator Jan. 1 in lon. 37.

Brig John Brightman, (of Fall River,) Hanson, Galveston Jan. 3, with cotton, &c., for Fall River; is anchored off Sandy Hook.

Brig A. S. Pennell, Beck, Portland, with heading to Wardell & Co.

Schr. Catawamteak, Hall, Rockland, with granite to order.

Schr. Corvo, Ryder, Rockland, with granite to order.

Schr. Arctic, Ginn, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Richmond, Thomas, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hix, Deer Isle, with granite to Bridge Co.

Schr. Billow, Hall, Deer Isle, with granite to Bridge Co.

Schr. Nellie H., Reynolds, Eastport, with fish to order.

Schr. Joseph Farwell, Gregory, Blue Hill, with granite to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. George P. Trigg, Linneken, Gloucester, with fish to George P. Trigg.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harvey, Gloucester, with fish to Doane & Gott.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Doane & Gott.

Schr. George A. Pierce, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Montana, Hall, Boston.

Schr. Louisa Birdsall, Barrett, Boston.

Schr. Chas. E. Raymond, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary and Ella, Howe, Salem, for Virginia.

Schr. Mary A. Grier, Pedro, New-Bedford.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Allen, New-Bedford.

Schr. Harvest, Corwin, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary Riley, Riley, Wood's Hole, for Richmond, Va.

Schr. John E. Hurst, Cook, Pawtucket.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. William M. Gesner, Egbert, Providence.

Schr. T. A. Abell, Carr, Providence.

Schr. Orient, Staples, Providence.

Schr. Robert Clark, Northrup, Providence.

Schr. Sabao, Lamson, Providence.

Schr. J. Ricardo Jova, Little, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Samuel Carlton, Burke, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. White Wing, Rich, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Reindeer, Howard, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Sea Foam, Foster, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. James E. French, Parker, Newport, for Virginia.

Schr. Jennie A. Russ, Norton, Stonington.

Schr. Odell, Winslow, Portland, Me.

Schr. Hudson, Babcock, New-London.

Schr. George W. Raymond, Wilson, New-London.

Schr. Texas, Davis, New-London.

Schr. Little David, Allen, New-London.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Beebe, New-London.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Lewis, Millstone Point.

Schr. E. J. Heraty, Cannon, Hyannis, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. E.; hazy and cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Albemarle, for Lewes; barks S. J. Bogart, for Rotterdam; Antelope, for St. Thomas.

MARINE DISASTER.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The schr. Carrie C. Miles, Capt. Graham, from Virginia, for Boston, is at anchor off Life-saving Station No. 12, Cape Cod, with loss of mainsail on the night of the 29th inst.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan. 28.—Sld. bark Alijandro, (Span.,) Mata, for New-Orleans.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 27.—Arr. brig Hattie Eaton, Cook, from Port Spain; schrs. Aldine, Dennison, from Kingston, Jam., and Minnie, St. Thomas.

Sld. 27th—Brig William Mason, Adams, for Boston; schrs. Eben Fisher, Reynolds, do., and Louisa Frasier, Crawford, for New-York.

HALIFAX, Jan. 30—Arr. brigs Bertha, (Br.,) s'hig, from Cienfuegos; Sappho, (Br.,) Brinkman, from Demerara; Dottie, from Jamaica, and Bertha, (Br.,) do.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—Arr. steamer Columbus, Reed, from New-York. Sld. steamer City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, for New-York; bark Rosario, (Span.,) Gorordo, for New-Orleans; brig Lucy, (Br.,) Ewing, for New-York; schr. Harold, (Br.,) Hanson, for Delaware Breakwater.

MATANZAS, Jan. 28.—Sld. brig Magdala, (Br.,) Outhouse, for N. of Hatteras; schr. Minnie G. Loud, Holb, do., and Sarah F. Bird, Hill, for do.

SAGUA, Jan. 25.—Arr. brig E. H. Rich, Paine, Fernandina; schr. M. and E. Henderson, Rice, Philadelphia via Caibarien.

26th, brig Tally Ho, Cates, Aspinwall.

28th, bark Nannie T. Bell, Fitts, Havre.

Sld. 25th, brig Proteus, Farr, N. of Hatteras.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 31.—Arr. bark Live Oak, (Br.,) Oulton, Liverpool; brig Silas Alward, (Br.,) Gates, Boston; schr. Opera, (Br.,) Fowler, do.

Cld. 29th, brigs Deborah S. Soule, Soule, Havana; Claremont, (Br.,) Liverpool; schr. M. L. St. Pierre, (Br.,) St. Thomas.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Sld. Ruth, Kong Carl, Capt. Knorrsen; Carondelet, Assecuradeur, Island Home, Roma, Annie Burr, Britannia, John O. Baker, Frisk, Ada, Helios, Capt. Zeismer; Robert A. Chapman, Jupiter, Harriett Campbell, Farwell, Don Justo, D. R. Stockwell, Carrie Tyler, Prentiss Hobbs, Continental, Annie E. Storer.

Arr. out on the 28th inst., Johannes Bod, Freihandel, "Marko Hale," (probably the Mary C. Hale,) Carl Gerhard, and Hornet.

Arr. out on the 29th inst., Macaulay, Kate, both in the Channel, Bonito.

Arr. out on the 30th inst., San Antonio, Lake Champlain, Maria, Gladstone, Emma, and Lilienad.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 31.—The Inman steam-ship City of Richmond, Capt. Brooks, from New-York Jan. 22, for Liverpool, arr. here about 8:30 this morning.

DEVOE'S
Brilliant-
OIL.

WILL AFFORD YOU A BETTER LIGHT THAN GAS AT ONE-TENTH THE EXPENSE. IF YOU ARE A STOREKEEPER YOU CAN SAVE FROM $150 TO $300 A YEAR, AND HAVE A BETTER LIGHT BY BURNING OIL INSTEAD OF GAS. AN EXPENSE OF $5 TO $10 WILL FIT UP YOUR STORE WITH LAMPS, WHICH CAN BE ATTACHED TO THE GAS FIXTURES. IN ROCHESTER, IN BUFFALO, AND IN BROOKLYN MANY OF THE FINEST STORES ARE LIGHTED WITH OIL AT A GREAT SAVING TO THE PROPRIETORS. DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL IS THOROUGHLY DEODORIZED, AND THEREFORE BURNS WITHOUT ODOR—IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE. SEND A LINE TO US GIVING THE NUMBER OF LIGHTS YOU BURN, AND HOW LONG, AND WE WILL SEND YOU AN ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF FIXTURES AND OIL, AND, IF DESIRED, WILL SEND YOU A MAN TO SHOW SAMPLES OF LAMPS AND TO FIT UP YOUR STORE. DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL AFFORDS THE FINEST LIGHT FOR READING OR SEWING IN THE EVENING, AND SHOULD BE USED FOR THESE PURPOSES BY EVERY ONE.

THE DEVOE M'F'G CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
NO. 80 BEAVER ST., N. Y.

REMOVAL.

F. B. NICOL & CO.,
LATE OF NO. 686 BROADWAY, HAVE THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE
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to their Manufactory,
No. 4 Great Jones st.,
NEAR CORNER, NO. 684 BROADWAY, WHERE THEY ARE NOW OPENING AN
ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
OF GOODS, AND ARE PREPARED TO
Sell from the Manufactory
THEIR WELL-KNOWN SPECIALTIES OF
China, Plated Ware,
Glass, Cutlery,
Gas Fixtures, &c.
Great Reductions from Broadway Prices.
A continuance of patronage is solicited, and a call at their new and elegant establishment is respectfully requested. FEB. 1, 1876.

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